New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Trial of the Indian Murderers of Captain Gunnison.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER ONLY.

Mormon Interference with the Cause of Justice.

INFAMOUS DICTATION OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Full and Interesting Report of the Trial of the Murderers.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

With this you will receive and lay before your readers the result of the trial of the Indians concerned in the massacre of Capt. J. W. GUNNISON and party.

The verdict of manslaughter rendered by the Jury is such an infamous outrage upon justice, so contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, and so wanton an insult to the friends of the lamented dead, and to the good sense of every well judging man, that I cannot refrain from giving you, as briefly as possible, an accurate history of the case.

You will, I believe, appreciate the importance of its being communicated to the public, with such comments as you may deem pertinent to the subject.

Capt. JOHN W. GUNNISON, U. S. Army, with a small detachment of his surveying party, was massacred on the morning of the 26th October, 1853, by a band of Par-vant Utes. In the Spring of 1854, as early as practicable, a strong force of artillery and dragoons, under command of Col. E. J. STEPTOE, was ordered to cross the plains, winter in Salt Lake Valley, and at any cost bring to justice the perpetrators of this brutal murder.

Colonel STEPTOE, acting under instructions from the War Department, visited, with a party of dragoons, the Par-vants in Fillmore Valley, in October last. Before proceeding on this duty he advised with Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, who gave it as his deliberate conviction that no satisfaction could be obtained from those Indians for the massacre of Capt. GUNNISON and party, in any other way than by offering a few presents to the Chiefs WAH-KAR and KA-NO-SHE, for the reason that an armed force would be discovered, no matter how secretly it should move, and that the Indians would at once betake themselves to the Cañons, where many thousands of men could not find them, or if found they would be so posted that no force could dislodge them.

The Colonel acted upon this advice, and in a private "talk" with KA-NO-SHE, assured him that he would never be able to satisfy the President, unless by surrendering for trial at least a portion of those engaged in the massacre.

In every point of view it was greatly to be desired that this plan should succeed—especially as the Southern settlements were in no condition for a war with the Par-vants, however feeble the latter might be—that the United States troops wintering in Great Salt Lake City, 150 miles distant, would be unable to aid the settlers efficiently, and that the Southern Mail route to California (the only reliable one out of the Territory,) would probably be intercepted in the event of hostilities.

This demand upon the Par-vant Chief was complied with—so far as his power over his tribe enabled him—and the Indians surrendered, six in number, were delivered by Col. STEPTOE to the civil authority for trial before the United States Court. Here, Col. STEPTOE's action in the affair ceased. He had fully discharged his duty to the Government, and it only remained for an impartial Jury to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. The Grand Jury of Juab County found a true bill of indictment against three of the Indians delivered up by their Chief. They were put upon their trial. The evidence is before your readers, notwithstanding the notorious fact that the witnesses were tampered with by Col. BABBITT, the counsel for the defence, and a tool of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Their guilt was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The Jury was instructed by the Court that under no circumstances could any other verdict than one of *murder in the first degree*, or of acquittal, be found. They returned a verdict of *manslaughter*, and the prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years—the extent of the law.

The secret of this most unrighteous verdict we have strong reasons for believing to be simply this: The Jury were commanded, or (as the Mormon slang is,) "counseled" by BRIGHAM YOUNG to find this verdict—and they did it, notwithstanding their solemn oaths before God to find according to the law, the testimony, and the instructions of the Court. They discarded all these considerations, and obeyed the dictates of their pretended prophet, priest and seer. This is not a vagary of the imagination, but as we believe a fact, not only incontestible, but uncontested. It has been openly stated, since the trial, by old and well-informed Mormons, that "The oath of supremacy to BRIGHAM YOUNG, their prophet, is paramount to every other," and that "The Jury acted by BRIGHAM's counsel, and they were right in so doing, for BRIGHAM YOUNG is the mouth-piece of God." We are gravely told that BRIGHAM had a revelation the evening before the Court left Salt Lake City for Nephi City, where it was to sit, and that the next morning in accordance with his instructions from *his elder brother, Jesus Christ*, BRIGHAM dispatched a special messenger with instructions to the Jury. Is there no limit to blasphemy and credulity? I was present during the trial, and know that a confidential agent of BRIGHAM was there, acting under secret instructions, and in my presence it was charged upon one of the Jury that this agent, (one HUNTINGTON,) had had access to them and had communicated to them BRIGHAM YOUNG's orders. This charge was not denied. It was even said to the District-Attorney, Gen. HOLLMAN, (to whom much praise is due for his exertions in the case,) that "no matter what amount of testimony had been introduced, the verdict would have been the same."

It is a notorious fact here that a strong effort was made by Gov. YOUNG to get these Indian prisoners out of the hands of the military authority. He ordered the prosecuting attorney of Salt Lake County, Mr. CARRINGTON, a Mormon—*by the authority of the Priesthood*—to take out a writ of *habeas corpus* and remove the prisoners from Col. STEPTOE's command. The Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court for this Territory, to whom the application was made, very properly refused to issue the writ, as there was no ground for it. Here then we have a Governor of a Territory using the influence of his office to defeat the execution of the laws; more than this, commanding and inducing a Jury to perjure themselves before God and man. It is to go forth to the people of the United States that eight American citizens may be murdered in Utah in cold blood, and a Mormon Jury shall find it *killing without malice*, for BRIGHAM YOUNG has said it, and he is the mouth-piece of God. Look at the other side of the question. A few months ago, two Mormon boys were killed in one of the Cañons near this city. BRIGHAM attended the trial. On slight testimony two Indians *were convicted and hung*. A United States officer and seven of his associates are butchered in the *face of day*, and BRIGHAM YOUNG through a perjured Jury, declares it before high Heaven to be only *manslaughter*.

No words can do justice to the indignation of the few *American* citizens here. The Mormon community is damned with a curse "too deep to tell." They are alien and inimical to the parent Government in every point of view. We desire that this statement should go before the country, that the people may reflect upon this monster of Mormonism, and see in its true light its nature and intention. No greater crime can be committed than to substitute the authority of man for the justice of God; and BRIGHAM YOUNG has done this. Is he not capable of any infamy? It is believed by those most capable of judging, that nothing but the strongest measures can avert a terrible evil. The Mormon community have never been able to refrain from the grossest outrages upon society. The course in Missouri, Illinois, and in Utah, has been marked by no change but from bad to worse,—from violence to crime. Let the separate organization of Utah be abolished, and her broad and beautiful valleys be portioned out between Nebraska, New-Mexico and California. Then, and then only, with the aid of strong military force, can the law have its legitimate supremacy among this God-forsaken community. C. H.

Official Report of the Trial to the Governor of the Territory.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, March 28, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Inasmuch as the Indians recently tried for the murder of the lamented GUNNISON and party were captured by you, an official statement of the result is eminently proper. You will recollect that soon after your arrival in this city, we had frequent interviews relative to the best method to be adopted to bring the perpetrators of that atrocious crime to justice. You manifested the greatest possible desire to carry out the instructions conferred upon you by the War Department; and while you were determined to hold the guilty parties to a strict accountability, the only question was how could this desirable result be best accomplished. You finally adopted the plan advised by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG, and succeeded in obtaining, through the Chief of the Par-vant Utes, six prisoners whom he alleged were engaged in the massacre. Three of these only were indicted, and the others were discharged. The trial was held at the city of Nephi, Hon. J. F. KINNEY presiding. Lieut. MOWRY, of the United States Army, assisted me in the prosecution. The defence was conducted by A. W. BABBITT, Esq. The testimony against the prisoners was clear, unequivocal and conclusive. It appeared that the prisoners and others were near the Sevier River hunting duck, when the American party were about to camp for the night. On discovering them the Indians said, "There are the Americans, let us go and kill them." They went to their own camp, made preparation for the attack and started off in the direction of the unfortunate party, near sun down, armed with guns, bows and arrows. A squaw who testified was clearsighted, remained behind, and about sunrise heard the firing of guns. In a few hours afterwards the prisoners and others returned with much booty, saying that they had killed the Americans. It was also satisfactorily proven by the testimony of two citizens and the chief of the prisoners, that they had acknowledged that they assisted in killing the Americans. The Government having thus established, beyond a doubt, the guilt of the prisoners, rested. The defence also rested without introducing a witness or attempting to impeach the testimony of the prosecution. We had little else to do in summing up, except refer to the testimony and law. The defence relied upon was, that the prisoners were ignorant savages, and as they, at some previous time, had one of their number killed by the whites, (of which, however, there was not a particle of proof,) therefore, according to their customs, they have a right to avenge his death by taking life. Mr. BABBITT also contended that the Jury could only bring in a verdict of manslaughter. He spoke at great length, and under much excitement. The Court charged the Jury upon the necessity of divesting their minds of all prejudice against the prisoners, as well as all feelings of sympathy in their behalf. That they are as much amenable for a violation of the criminal law as are their more fortunate white brethren—that the acts of Congress, extended over the Territory, brought within their influence the Indian and the citizen. That the position assumed by the counsel for the prisoners was no defence in law. The Court further explained to the jury at some length the different grades of homicide, and concluded by informing them, that, under the law, they could not bring in a verdict of manslaughter; that the testimony clearly established the fact that the crime was not committed in the sudden heat of blood, and the jury must either bring in a verdict of guilty of murder, or acquit the prisoners.

Notwithstanding the solemn and impressive charge of the Court, the Jury, after a few hours' deliberation, to the astonishment of the Court and all others who heard the trial, brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter."

Whereupon the Court sentenced the prisoners to three years' confinement in the Penitentiary, the extent of law.

This is the final result of all your energy, perseverance and anxiety to bring to merited punishment the perpetrators of one of the most inhuman and cold-blooded murders on record. There is a fearful accountability awaiting that Jury. Whether they alone are responsible the future will discover.

Accept, dear Sir, my sincere acknowledgements and profound gratitude for the assistance you rendered and the deep solicitude you manifested in bringing to trial those whose lives were justly claimed by the stern demands of the law.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOLLMAN,
U. S. District Attorney, Territory of Utah.

Col. E. J. STEPTOE, U. S. A.

Full Report of the Testimony, Argument, Verdict, &c., &c.

Reported specially for the New-York Daily Times.

NEPHI CITY, Utah Territory, March 21, 1855.

The trial of three Indians—ANKLE JOINT, SANDY HAIR and WHITE TREE—for the murder of JOHN W. GUNNISON and seven other citizens of the United States, has just been held in the United States Court for the Second Judicial District, Hon. Chief-Justice KINNEY presiding.

JOSEPH HOLLMAN, Esq., District Attorney, and Lieut. SYLVESTER MOWRY, of the U. S. Army, appeared as counsel for the United States, and Hon. A. W. BABBITT for the defence.

The Court-room was crowded with spectators at the opening of Court, all evincing a great interest.

The Jury having been duly empanneled and sworn, and the Judge having refused two motions made by the counsel for the defence—one to dismiss the case, on the ground of the Court having no jurisdiction, and one to quash the indictment—the District Attorney opened the case for the United States to the Jury, briefly, but effectively.

He was followed by Col. BABBITT for the prisoners, who stated that the defence set up by him would be that the Indians could not be guilty of murder, as they were at war with the United States and with the people of the Territory of Utah.

GEORGE BLOCK, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, said: I saw Capt. GUNNISON and party at Fillmore City in the Fall of 1853, in October; I believe there were no other Americans or emigrants in the vicinity at that time; heard Capt. G. say he was going to survey Sevier Lake and Provo Cañon, and then go into Winter quarters; in five or six days after this, Capt. MORRIS came to Fillmore and said GUNNISON was killed; went down with others, after being ordered by BRIGHAM YOUNG, to bury the dead; found an arrow-spike in CREUTZFELDT's backbone; recognized Capt. GUNNISON by his hair; took particular notice of it when he was at Fillmore; hair was dark and slightly sprinkled with gray; this was in October, I think, 1853, in Millard County; I know the prisoners, ANKLE JOINT and SANDY HAIR; do not know WHITE TREE; saw both of them on the ground when we went to bury the dead; they made no confession to me; I saw KERN's cap on an Indian's head; also, a dragoon saddle in the possession of an Indian; McCALL offered the Indians two shirts to get GUNNISON's wagon; ANKLE JOINT's brother drove down into the Sevier River and tied a lariat to the wagon, and the Indians all took hold and pulled it out.

CROSS-EXAMINATION—About a week after the massacre, before I was on the ground, the flesh had been eaten off the bones by the wolves; should positively say that it was the remains of Capt. GUNNISON I saw; [illegible] was damp; could not say whether it was bloody; gave the lock to Mr. CALL, who probably sent it to Washington.

TO THE JUROR—There were the bones of eight men.

DANIEL THOMPSON, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, says: I saw seven or eight of GUNNISON's party in October, 1853; saw Capt. GUNNISON at Mr. HOYT's; remarked his appearance particularly; he had his hat off, and I took special notice of his hair; it was dark, and a little touched with gray; this was about a week before the massacre; went down to help bury the dead; saw what I believed to be the remains of Capt. G.; saw ANKLE JOINT and SANDY HAIR; have heard ANKLE JOINT say he helped to kill the Americans on the Sevier. (The witness here described the position of the place of massacre, and how the Indians could approach under cover of the brushwood.) The bodies were scattered for a mile or two; no two in one place; ANKLE JOINT said he was there and helped in the massacre; saw SANDY HAIR with "leggings" made of an overcoat belonging to one of the Gunnison party; all the Indians helped get out the wagon.

CROSS-EXAMINATION—Cannot exactly say what day of the month it was; about a week after the murder we went down to bury the bodies; we waited for instructions from BRIGHAM; took us part of two days to go; ANSON CALL, GEORGE BLOCK, and seven or eight others went; CALL took the lead; KA-NO-SHE, Chief of the Par-vant Utes, went with us; could not say KA-NO-SHE ordered the Indians to get out the wagon; did not go to the "wick-i-ups" (lodges;) the Indians came down; KA-NO-SHE did not go for them; distinctly asked ANKLE JOINT if he helped to kill the Americans; said he did; could not swear positively to the leggings, but believe them to have come from the Gunnison party; resided in Fillmore, October, 1853; no other Americans were killed that Fall.

TO THE JUDGE—The Indians were armed when they came to us; saw no blood on their arms.

TO THE JURY—The party had evidently ran for their lives, and were slaughtered by the Indians while running.

JOHN KING, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, said: I knew Capt. GUNNISON in September 1853; he then said he was going down to the Sevier River; five or six days after the murder, I accompanied a party to the place of massacre; saw on the ground bloody arrows, broken; saw an arrow point in the back of one of the bodies; heard ANKLE JOINT say he helped to kill them; I did not know the bodies or the property; the remains were near the river; no bullets were found—plenty of arrows; no other Americans were killed that Fall; ANKLE JOINT's confession was entirely voluntary.

CROSS-EXAMINATION—I asked ANKLE JOINT if he helped to kill them; he said yes; the Par-vant village was not far from the camp of the G. party; the Par-vants are not in the habit of boasting of this murder; don't talk much about it; think this was in October, 1853; KA-NO-SHE gave no orders to the Indians to get out the wagon.

S. P. HOYT, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, says: I know all of the prisoners; knew Capt. GUNNISON in the Fall of 1853; he said he was going to survey Sevier Lake; I cashed a draft for him, partly in American gold; saw part of this gold which I recognized afterwards, in the hands of some of these Indians.

AH-WICH, (Midsummer) an Indian woman, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn.

The counsel for the defence demanded the [illegible] oath to be put. The learned Judge explained to her in simple but forcible language, the importance of the truth. She replied through a sworn interpreter that she understood perfectly, and would tell the whole truth. The oath having been again administered, MIDSUMMER says: I know all three of the prisoners; was on the Sevier River with them and twenty-one other Par-vants at the time of the murder; ANKLE JOINT was out shooting ducks, and first saw the Americans coming; he ran and told the rest of the band; they all said let us go and kill the Americans; they had a big talk, started about dark, and all them of the prisoners went along; I remained in camp and did not see them shoot; when they came back they said they had killed the Americans; they had with them watches, blankets, saddles, &c.; the prisoners came back with the band; ANKLE JOINT had a blanket, a pair of pistols, and several other things; WHITE TREE had a ring; don't remember about SANDY HAIR having anything; they had their bows and arrows; brought back no scalps.

CROSS-EXAMINATION—This was nearly two Winters ago; there were twenty-four warriors and three squaws; (here the witness gave the names of the squaws;) don't remember the names of the warriors except [illegible], who made a big talk before they started; he is not a Chief, but a relation of the Chief who had been killed by a party of whites some time before; the band started in the evening and returned next day about half-past twelve o'clock; (MIDSUMMER told the time by saying the sun was at a certain place which she indicated;) the murder took place not far from their wick-i-ups (lodges); I was offered no presents to be a witness; I was simply told to come with the other prisoners, and I came; GEORGE BEAN, the interpreter, gave me the dress I have on; no one else has given me anything; I have no man here—I have a child; NA-AW-GUE-NE-OH, my husband, is a fighting Chief; he was in the massacre.

DIRECT EXAMINATION RESUMED—I heard the firing during the killing of the Americans; it was in the gray dawn, before the sunrise.

The witness, AH-WICH, is a pleasant looking squaw, about 20 years old. She gave her testimony readily and clearly, and appeared very cheerful. Once she laughed, and ARROW-PINE, the brother and successor of the great WALKER, Chief of all the Ute Indians, spoke to her in their own dialect, telling her to be serious and not laugh, and to tell the whole truth. Her testimony being of great importance to the prosecution, was looked for with much anxiety—every one seemed satisfied that she had told nothing but the truth. Exertions had been made by certain parties well known to the counsel for the United States, to tamper with this witness, but their infamy has only recoiled on their own heads. Much credit is due to General HOLLMAN, the District Attorney, for the ability displayed here as well as throughout the case.

KA-NO-SHE, Chief of the Par-vants, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, says: I know all three of the prisoners; did not know GUNNISON; knew Americans were murdered on the Sevier River seventeen or eighteen moons ago; was on the spot five days after the murder; found there the bones of seven men—no flesh on them; all three prisoners were there at the time; ANKLE JOINT and WHITE TREE said they had shot arrows at the Americans who were killed; the massacre took place about a day and a half's journey from Fillmore; I found an arrow point in the back-bone of one of the bodies; no other Americans were killed on the Sevier River before or since.

CROSS-EXAMINATION—I delivered the prisoners up to Col. STEPTOE, (the great American Captain;) GEORGE BEAN, the interpreter, told me to do it; gave up five men and one squaw; I gave up the blind prisoner *because he had only one eye*; (the Grand Jury found a bill against only three, of these five;) I gave up the squaw because the fighting chief told me to do so; I gave up SANDY HAIR because he said he shot arrows at the Americans; I am the head chief of the Par-vants; made the band give up Capt. G.'s property to Mr. CALL; the warriors of my tribe do not always mind me; I did not order the prisoners to confess; they told me without asking them; I did not tell them they would only be whipped and sent back with presents to the tribe; I told them I *threw them away*, never to come back to their nation any more; there were two fighting chiefs concerned in this massacre; the warriors were not obliged to obey them, and were often rebellious; they are now beginning to learn.

KA-NO-SHE gave his testimony with much reluctance,—failed to understand the interpreter at first. He had evidently been tampered with. ARROW-PINE told him not to mind the lawyers, but to tell the truth, and if the prisoners were guilty to let them suffer. KA-NO-SHE then told the same story he has uniformly told heretofore, but evidently with great pain, particularly regarding SANDY HAIR, a handsome young warrior, straight as a sapling and graceful as a fawn.

PAH-A-SHUNT, a chief and uncle to KA-NO-SHE, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn, says: I know the prisoners; have heard it said they were concerned in the murder; they never confessed it to me.

No ingenuity could extract more from him, and he was allowed to go down. He also had been tampered with, and it was well done, for many times before the trial he acknowledged the same that KA-NO-SHE testified. A very sharp "war of words" took place between Gen. HOLLMAN and Lieut. MOWRY for the United States, and Col. BABBITT, the counsel for the defence, in which Lieut. M. charged Col. B. in no measured terms with disgraceful and infamous conduct in tampering with KA-NO-SHE and PAH-A-SHUNT. Col. BABBITT denied the charge very indignantly, but upon Gen. HOLLMAN asking a question of the witness to show the fact of unlawful interference, Col. BABBITT objected in the strongest terms. Gen. HOLLMAN stated to the Court his conviction that the witness had been tampered with, and that he only wished to show by whom. The matter was happily averted here by KA-NO-SHE coming to his senses and telling the truth. Some excitement was created in Court by this little episode. The testimony for the prosecution here closed. Col. BABBITT stated that his defence would rest on the fact of a war existing between the Indians and the people of the Territory, and called a witness to prove this.

He was overruled by the Court.

Col. BABBITT argued the case at some length. The Court ruled that the ground of defence was untenable, and read from the United States Statutes in support of the ruling.

The counsel for the prisoners then said he had no witnesses to call, and the case closed for the defence.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Lieut. SYLVESTER MOWRY, of the U. S. A., associate counsel for the prosecution, opened the case to the Jury. This, I am informed, was his first speech in the United States Court. It is but due to Lieut. MOWRY to say that his argument was forcible, comprehensive and eloquent. Mr. M. reviewed the testimony with great accuracy, introduced and applied the authorities with a professional skill and dignity that would have done honor to an experienced lawyer.

In short, Lieut. M.'s entire argument was a happy forensic effort—replete with good sense, apt illustrations and legal deductions—which I think convinced all who heard it, that there was no alternative but for the Jury to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Hon. A. W. BABBITT, for the defence, addressed the Jury for nearly two hours, with his usual ability. He commented but slightly on the testimony, confining himself to answering the more salient points of Lieut. MOWRY's argument. He reviewed only that part of the testimony touching the identity of the remains found on the Sevier River—and with more ingenuity than success, argued that the testimony failed to show with accuracy that the remains were those of the persons mentioned in the indictment. He appealed to the Jury with the usual pathos applied on such occasions, but it was endeavoring to raise too heavy a weight of law and evidence to allow him to indulge in anything more than plausible, but ingenious generalities.

Col. BABBITT displayed during his argument many of those peculiarities which made him so famous in the Mormon Church years ago when he was an "Elder in Israel." Although he has since fallen from grace, he has lost little of his original strength—and it is said by old "Saints" that he can now preach a better sermon than BRIGHAM YOUNG. He was listened to with marked attention by Court, Jury, and audience.

The District Attorney, Gen. HOLLMAN, summed up for the prosecution, in one of the closest and best digested arguments I have ever listened to. With great courtesy, but unerring skill, he reviewed Col. BABBITT's position, and one by one destroyed the illusions that the counsel for the defence had created. Col. BABBITT had repeated the scurrilous stories which originated in the morbid brain of some fanatical "Saint," reflecting on the character of Capt. MORRIS, who commanded the escort of Capt. GUNNISON's party. In forcible language Gen. HOLLMAN depicted the situation of the Southern settlements—their defenceless position in the event of an Indian war. He showed conclusively that Capt. MORRIS' conduct in the trying moment in which he was placed, was dictated by the strongest and best reasons, and that in leaving the execution of justice on the murderers of Capt. GUNNISON and party, to the civil authority, he sacrificed his own feelings to the good of the community.

The evidence was reviewed in the most masterly manner; link by link, the circumstances as sworn by testimony were taken up and formed into a chain, which encircled the prisoners with iron folds. Gen. HOLLMAN spoke about fifty minutes, and, to quote the the language of the Chief Justice, "There was not a superfluous word in his whole argument."

Chief Justice KINNEY charged the Jury with the clearness for which he is noted. After the usual instructions, he reviewed the testimony, and specially charged [illegible] only a verdict of murder in the first degree, or of acquittal, could be found; that it was clearly shown [illegible] guilty at all it was [illegible] to the law; that the fact [illegible] proven. He complimented Col. BABBITT on the ability displayed by him in the management of the defence, and with an earnest comment on the importance of the case, he dismissed the Jury to the deliberation of their verdict.

The Jury was out only four hours—and brought in a verdict of "*Manslaughter*."

Lieut. MOWRY stated to the Court that as the verdict was contrary to the law, the testimony, and the instructions of the Court, he desired the Jury to be asked individually, if they "understood the meaning of their verdict under the United States statutes, and if their finding was *killing without malice*." The Jury replied that such was their verdict. The prisoners were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, the extent of the law.

In passing sentence, the Court remarked to the prisoners, that under the law the Jury should have taken away their lives, but they had spared them. He warned them not to take this "*mercy*" as impunity, for a righteous verdict would, under like circumstances, visit upon them the death they so richly merited.

The learned Judge stated in dismissing the Jury, that it was customary for the Court to indulge in such remarks as seemed fitting the occasion. He said, "A special term of Court has been called for a trial of great moment to the people of this territory, and of great interest to the people of the United States. That the case for the United States had been clearly made out, but the jury, contrary to the law, the testimony, the instructions of the Court, and in violation of their solemn oath before God, had found a verdict of manslaughter. Although the Grand Jury had other business to present, he felt it his duty to say, that in view of these facts the Court *had no other business there*, and it was therefore adjourned, *sine die*."

This case has been reported for the press by a gentleman specially appointed by the Court. The evidence has been compared with the notes of counsel, and found correct. The notices of the arguments of counsel are from the pen of the reporter, with the exception of the one referring to Lieut. MOWRY's opening to the Jury, which was written by Chief Justice KINNEY and handed to the reporter by him, with a request that it should be embodied in the proceedings.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Trotting at Union Course, L. I.

Yesterday afternoon, two trotting matches came off at the Union Course, Long Island. They were witnessed by a large audience, who manifested a great interest in the $2,000 match. The races were announced as follows:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—May 17, at 3 P. M., a match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, wagons and drivers to weigh 300 pounds. WILLIAM WHELAN names s. m. *Miller's Damsel*; S. HOAGLAND names bl. g. *John Wade*.

Also a trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Mr. PEABODY names g. g. *Mark McGuire*; Mr. H. WOODRUFF names b. m. *Angeline*.

The sport of the first trot was soon ended, as the *Damsel* distanced the gelding on the first heat. This result astonished many of those who favored Mr. HOAGLAND and the horse *John Wade*, but it was evident the horse was no match for the mare, and the Judges at once decided the contest in favor of *Miller's Damsel*.

The g. g. *Mark Maguire* was the victor in the match with *Angeline*, which he won with perfect ease. There was but little betting on either side, which was probably owing to the majority of those present being in the secrets of the drivers.

The twenty mile race against time will no doubt take place next week, and Flora Temple is the horse selected to perform the feat.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the Baltic.

SANDY-HOOK, Friday, May 18—1 A. M.

The steamship *Baltic*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, has not yet been signalized off this Point. The weather is clear and fine.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

STARR B. TAYLOR, of this city, has been appointed Messenger of the Court of Claims.

Judges GILCHRIST and SCARBOROUGH have left, but will return on the 12th of July, when the Court will sit two weeks to receive applications for docketing, and then adjourn to October. Judge BLACKFORD remains. The Supreme Court room at the Capitol will be temporarily used.

The total applications for land warrants are 85,203.

ISAAC D. REED, flour merchant, of Georgetown, was drowned last night while returning from an excursion.

Injunction Against an Insurance Company—The Personal Liberty Bill.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 17.

In the Supreme Court this morning a hearing was had for an injunction asked for by the Insurance Commissioners against the People's Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. It is alleged that the officers of the Company are brothers, whose interest in the concern is a policy of insurance for $800 worth of clothing; that they, to pay off the liabilities of the Company, have made an assessment of $200,000, on which they have received $6,000, nearly all of which they have themselves received in the form of salaries; that demands against the Company cannot be collected; that there have been false entries on the books, &c. The Court decided to hear evidence on these charges on Monday next, when, if true, an injunction would be granted.

The bill known as the Personal Liberty bill, containing certain stringent regulations in regard to the Fugitive Slave law was taken up in the House to-day, and an amendment adopted forbidding any State officers from holding the office of United States Commissioner. A motion to strike out of the bill the section which incapacitates any attorney who acts for a slave claimant from practising in the State Courts was rejected by a large majority. The bill was then passed. Yeas, 23[illegible]; Nays, 43. It has before passed the Senate, only three voting in the negative.

The Case of Joseph Hiss.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 17.

The case of JOSEPH HISS, arrested yesterday for debt, was brought before the Supreme Court this forenoon, and on motion of the plaintiff's counsel the writ of *habeas corpus* was dismissed. This proceeding is said to have originated on the ground that Judge SHAW would require a sworn affidavit that the whole case was genuine and not trumped up for purposes otherwise than the collection of a debt. This is probably the last public appearance of JOSEPH HISS.

Cattle Market—Sloop-of-war Jamestown.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 17.

One hundred Beef Cattle offered to-day. Market dull, but no change in prices. Forty head left over. The balance sold at prices ranging from $10 50 to $12 50 net. Hogs have advanced from 25c. to 50c., with sales at $7@$7 75 per hundred.

A Savannah dispatch to the Richmond *Dispatch* says that when the *Jamestown* was at Key West the division between the ward-room and the gun-deck was taken down, so as to clear the whole deck for action, which is not usually done except in time of war. It is predicted from the fact that our relations with Spain are in a critical situation.

The Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 17.

In the Episcopal Convention to-day a Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the Diocese, and the appointment of an Assistant Bishop, as recommended in the pastoral charge of Bishop POTTER.

Railroad Thieves Arrested.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, May 17.

Eight employés on the Western Railroad, in this city, were arrested to-day for stealing from the freight cars. The officers are in search of others.

Great Fire at Evansville, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 16.

A large fire occurred at Evansville, Ind., this morning, destroying sixteen valuable buildings. The total loss is estimated at about $100,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

Know-Nothing Congressional Nomination.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 17.

The Know-Nothing Convention, now in session here, has nominated HUMPHREY MARSHALL, late United States Commissioner to China, as their candidate for Representative to Congress from this District.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 17.

At San Juan del Sud, May 5, ship *Rose Standish*, from New-York, arrived April 15. The ship *Huguenot*, which sailed from Philadelphia Oct. 16, had not arrived, and was considered a missing vessel. She was owned in Providence.

At San Francisco, April 23, ship *Charmer*, LUCAS, for New-York in fifteen days, with a full cargo of flour and wheat.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Political Trials—Movements of American and Foreign Vessels of War.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 8, 1855.

We have no new events to chronicle, growing out of the action of the "Military Commission," although the Queen's Attorney has been busy in hunting for material and preparing suspicious circumstances, for such victims as justice may require. Don PEDRO PABLO DE CRUCES has issued his edict, dated the 3d of May, commanding Don JOSE MANUEL PORRAS, Don AUGUSTINE LAPIEDRA and the Señora Doña RITA BALSIN to commit themselves to the Royal Troop Prison, to purge themselves of the crime of "infidencia," before the "Council of War." Should they not obey the summons, they will be sentenced by the Tribunal, according to the finding of the Fiscal; and appearing—the same result would obtain, with a personal difference. It is to be presumed that they will not voluntarily trust to the tender mercy so fatally exhibited in the cases of PINTO, ESTRAMPES and others.

The United States steamer *Princeton*, ENGLE, Commander, has been reported by a Spanish vessel, seen off Cape San Antonio.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, ELLISON, Commander, we are advised from Matanzas, has been seen off that port.

The United States war steamer *San Jacinto*, STRIBLING, flag-ship of Commodore McCAULEY, left this the morning of the 3d inst., and arrived at Key West the afternoon of the same day, as we are advised by the purser of the steamer *Isabel*, arrived yesterday; and she was remaining at anchor in that port the night of the 6th, when the *Isabel* left, all well on board. By the *Isabel* we learn that the squadron is to rendezvous at that port about the middle of the month—and possibly afterwards, that Commodore McCAULEY will call at Havana, to hold a conference of amity with the Captain-General of Cuba—not to attend bull-fights, reviews or turtle dinners, and accompaniments—with his command, consisting of the *San Jacinto*, *Princeton*, *Susquehanna*, *Fulton*, *Jamestown*, *Cyane*, *Falmouth*, *Portsmouth*, and *Saratoga*.

The dispositions of the Commodore, as far as known or imagined by the Spanish Consul at Key West, have been communicated to the Captain General by dispatches per *Isabel*.

The British brig-of-war *Arab* left this port suddenly after the departure of Commodore McCAULEY, and on [illegible] the part of Key West [illegible] the flag, &c.

The French sloop [illegible] has left [illegible], the sloop [illegible] having taken her place.

The French Ship-of-war [illegible] has been in port [illegible] days.

The health of Havana and the [illegible] is good. Many of the vessels have finished [illegible]. The [illegible] for the last ten days has been active, and [illegible] larger than for any equal period of the season. Exchange on New-York and Northern cities 3 to 4 discount. London, 8 premium. [illegible]

THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.

Facts of the Case—Position of an Independent Southern Press.

From the Louisville Journal, May 8.

It is painful to speak of the [illegible] in Kansas and upon its borders within the last few weeks, but they are too important [illegible] to be passed by in silence. We have waited to [illegible] from all sides in order that we might be able to speak upon the subject without danger of being mistaken. [illegible] nothing that could prompt us to speak as a partisan. We wanted the Missouri Compromise to be let alone, but as it has been repealed, we wish to see Kansas admitted at the proper time into the Union as a State either with or without Slavery, as her own qualified voters shall decide.

We have only slight means of judging whether a majority of the present population of Kansas Territory are for or against making it a Slave State, but it certainly cannot be denied [illegible] that the [illegible] election, so called, of delegates to the Territorial Legislature was the most open and [illegible] of an election ever heard of in the United States, the old Plaquemine election of 1844 scarcely excepted. An official census of the inhabitants of the Territory was carefully taken only four weeks before the election, and from this it appears that, in some precincts alone, some of them very small ones, up and near the Missouri border, the votes polled at the election considerably surpassed the whole number of voters in the *entire Territory*. The truth is, an army of Missourians, variously estimated at from three thousand to five thousand, armed with bowie-knives and pistols and rifles, and even cannon, marched into Kansas on the day before the election, [illegible] or wherever they were wanted, [illegible] all opposition to silence, [illegible] allowed the privilege of voting to whom they pleased and refused it to whom they pleased, compelled by threats and the display of arms [illegible] their own votes, offered personal violence to all who were obnoxious to them, carrying everything before them, and, the next day, returned [illegible] streaming banners and to the music of fife and drum and trumpet.

In several precincts of Kansas the Judges refused to receive votes unless the parties offering them would swear that they were inhabitants of the Territory, but in every case the [illegible]

[illegible]

The actual settlement is the only point in issue [illegible] the only parties in interest.

The determination of the Missourians living near the borders of Kansas to make that Territory a Slave Territory and a Slave State, at all hazards and by whatever means, is abundantly evident from the late proceedings of the residents of Platte County, Mo. [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE SKERRETT, formerly connected with the Albany Museum, and well known in this city and County as a comic actor of decided ability, died at his residence there, about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. He leaves a wife and large family to mourn his loss. While a resident of England he was known as Sir GEORGE SKERRETT. He was an associate of DOUGLAS JERROLD.

The *Transcript* announces the arrival at Boston of the statue of Judge STORY, executed by his son WILLIAM, and designed for Mount Auburn. The figure is represented as sitting in his robes, somewhat larger than the size of life. Mr. STORY has been engaged upon it for several years.

SENATOR BROOKS vs. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Facts—The Evidence—The Record, and the Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My statements in the Senate of New-York, which the Archbishop has, so many times, and in so many ways, "branded" as "falsehoods," were as follows:

"I have taken occasion during a visit of a day in New-York to secure references, taken from the Register's office there, of the amount of property held by JOHN HUGHES in that City. I SUPPOSE its value to be in New-York alone, not much short of *five millions of dollars*. So far from this property being held, when in Churches, by Trustees, there are numerous transfers from Trustees to JOHN HUGHES! Beginning with February, 1842, and continuing through 1854, A FRIEND OF MINE COPIED FIFTY-EIGHT ENTRIES OF AS MANY DISTINCT PARCELS OF PROPERTY made *in the name of and for* JOHN HUGHES, all in the space of twelve years!—not to JOHN HUGHES, Bishop, nor to JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop, nor to JOHN HUGHES, as Trustee to the great Roman Catholic Church, but to plain JOHN HUGHES, in his own *proper person*. Some of these parcels of property cover whole squares of land, and nearly all of them are of great value. The rule of that Church is never to part with property, and to receive all that can be purchased. What is true of New-York City is true of the State, and fifteen or twenty lines of property assigned to Bishop JOHN TIMON, were named by the Senator from Monroe.

[To those who were curious in such matters, Mr. BROOKS exhibited copies of the number, book and page of these several entries in the City of New-York in behalf of JOHN HUGHES.]"

The Archbishop has never once quoted the first paragraph fully, and he has more than once misquoted it, and with a coolness that has astonished the intelligent readers of our joint correspondence. He has taken pains to omit the words, "I *suppose* its value to be," &c., "a friend of mine copied," &c., and to change the word "Property" in regard to leases, to the w[illegible] de real estate. I carefully and designedly used all these words—"suppose," "a friend of mine," and "Property." The one statement was a belief founded upon information, furnished by a friend, and the other was the use of the word Property in order that there should be no opportunity of using even a technicality against me. The law hold a lease for three years to be property, and common sense holds a lease for 999 years, at one cent a year, to be property held on terms equal to a fee simple possession. But even the idea of calling it property at all the Archbishop has said in his letter of April 21, is

"Radicalism and Fourierism such as not been put forth before."

In regard to "the number, book and page of the several entries in the City of New-York," I have them before me now, as they were presented by me to the Senate, in March last, and they can be seen by the Archbishop, or by any of his friends, as a part of the notes, from which I then addressed the Senate.

There has been so much equivocation in the Archbishop's letters, thus far, that I design in this letter to place him on record against himself. I mean to prove, in the first place, that, in this country, it is a part of his creed for the Archbishops and Bishops to own and control the temporalities of the Church, including not only the Churches proper, but all other ecclesiastical property, acquired by gift, acts of fidelity, lease, purchase, or otherwise, except when, by writing, it has been confined to some order of Monks or congregation of Priests for their own use.

I mean to show that the Council of Bishops, convened at Baltimore, in 1852, forbid the interference of the Laity in any Church matters, except as they were directed by the Bishops.

I mean to prove that not only the Baltimore Ordinance of 1852, especially sets the State power at naught, if interposed against the authority of this Council of Bishops, but that Archbishop HUGHES himself has issued an official Circular Letter, in direct opposition to the State Law of 1784, providing for the Incorporation of Religious Societies, and which law, in spirit or in letter, has been upon the Statute Book from that time to the present.

I mean to show that the Archbishop is preparing to evade or avoid the Church Property Law of this State, and to concentrate the entire temporalities of the Church, equally with its spiritualities, in the hand of the one "Archbishop," and the "eight Suffragan Bishops," over whom, with "close upon five hundred Priests, and near one *million of Catholics*," he assumes authority in what he is pleased to call "the Ecclesiastical *Province of New-York*."

I mean to show that there has been the widest contradiction of statement by the Archbishop, in his different published letters, in regard to the same facts. Read and judge.

I put his "titles," "investments," "fee simples," "real estate," and boasted pomp and power, side by side with his records of property, and his avowals that he owns nothing but "the bed upon which he sleeps," "a part of his furniture," and "his library."

The alternate denials and admissions of ownership and non-ownership of property on the part of the Archbishop, have puzzled the public not a little, as well as the alternate avowals of poverty and riches. I find an explanation of this double-dealing, where I would be glad to know that none existed, in a book on Church Property, as well as other matters, known as the *Secreta Monita Societatis Jesu*, where it is enjoined—in Chapter I, Section 6—"in every Province to let none but the Provincial (or Principal) be fully apprised of the real value of our revenues, and let what is contained in the treasury of Rome be kept as an inviolable secret."

And now let me address myself to you, my amiable antagonist, with a little more directness of purpose.

I have quoted the Revised Statutes to show that leases for a very limited period are property, and that you, the Archbishop, are recorded as the owner of such leases. You cannot, by a quibble, equivocation, or any sort of evasion, get over this fact any more than you can get rid of such a "wretched and vile insect" as myself, by the mere volition of casting him, "with covered hands," from your upper window upon the pavement below. Amiable man—your power is not equal to your will, and you will have to address the public, myself, or somebody else, many times, before this Church Property Controversy is closed. I am not boastful, I hope, but in a war thus forced upon me, my motto is that of Old Grip—(rather a large "insect" perhaps)—the Raven of poor Barnaby Rudge, when he cried, "*Never say die*." The sooner I surrender, you will have to consider both with clean, and covered hands before the end.

"You little thought that day of pain,
When launched as on the lightning's flash,
You bade me to destruction dash,
That one day I should come again. * *
But time at last sets all things even;
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

Personally, however, I bear no malice towards you, my antagonist; and from first to last I have felt that you were your own worst enemy. I have on more than one occasion had demonstrated the fact that there are men of your own faith in this City, who, while they fear you, dare expose you to me, and through me to the public. And but for anathemas, excommunications and persecutions, through life and death—for where your will is law, you are alike merciless towards the dead and living—many of them would relate their own unvarnished tales before the public, and reveal a state of fact and of despotic power which would shock the moral sense of the whole community.

It was an honest believer in the creed of the Romish Church who went to Albany to tell me of your cruel and mercenary rule in regard to the dead, in Calvary Cemetery. It was a believer in the same Church who exposed to me the existence of the property at La Fargeville, so long occupied by one bearing your own name and of your own family. I hear, too, of your recorded possessions all over the island and all around it, and I also hear of them far in the interior. You have felt yourself so much a man of power as either to transcend the law or to come short of it, as suited your convenience.

All this I have this morning deemed pertinent as preliminary to my rejoinder to the "ten days or two weeks" labor of yourself, and those "professional gentlemen" whom you have several times announced as employed to aid you in answering the letter of "a vile insect" like myself. We shall see whether you have made good your promise to the Public "to prove Senator BROOKS a man of falsehood," and "guilty of multiplied, deliberate and repeated falsehoods." I am no lawyer, and therefore denied the wisdom taught by BLACKSTONE, COKE and MANSFIELD, and the more important advantages of measuring swords with the skillful men of the profession. But though not bred to the Bar, I think I can tell a hawk from a handsaw, and show that a lease conveyed to JOHN HUGHES for 999 years, at one cent a year, is PROPERTY, and that a legal conveyance of sundry parcels of land and other possessions to the same distinguished person, is Property also.

Let me ask you, Sir, if in giving Mortgages on Property, of which you were, or are owner, you did so by order of Court, as required by the Statute, or whether you acted in regard to such property as if it were absolutely your own? If you have not conformed to the order of the Court, and there is no evidence that you have done so, then even in regard to this Property there is abundant evidence that you have used your own name for property which belonged to Trustees. Worse than this even. You have conveyed Property to Bishops personally, which stood recorded as belonging to Trustees, and you have also conveyed Property to the Bishops, personally, which you have also declared "belonged to the CATHOLIC PEOPLE OF THE DIOCESE." If these "middle men," "the laity" of your Church, whom you speak of so contemptuously, in the pulpit and out of it, attempt to govern the Temporalities of the Church, were to take you in hand, they would make you amenable to the law of the State, if not to that Sovereign of "the States of the Church," to whom you owe your highest allegiance, and whom you so recently visited in all the pride and pomp of State at His Imperial Palace.

Indeed, I rejoice that you, as my opponent, have invoked the aid of counsel, as a careful reference to their statements, will confirm the material portions of my own record in regard to the conveyances of Property to JOHN HUGHES. The principle embodied in my speech as to the ownership of Property in you, is over and over [illegible], and yet you persist, I see, in the same [illegible] and language as in previous epistles. [illegible] enough to "brand" me scores of times [illegible] in your previous letters, but [illegible] your own *Servant of Rhetoric* adorn the whole garden which you have planted and watered during [illegible] weeks of very careful labor. Names and power [illegible] invoked to impeach my veracity. I am treated with epithets like the following:

"*Bold adventurer and unprincipled man.*"
"*Primarily and uncurably falsehoods.*"
"*Tortuous career of mendacity.*"
"*Bold career of falsehood.*"
"*An expert in every department of falsehood.*"
"*Numerous, deliberate and wicked falsehoods.*"
"*No species of falsehood unemployed, &c., &c., &c.*"

We can say of him, but in a different sense, what the poet said of SHERIDAN,—he

"ran
Through each mode of the lyre,
And was master of all."

These are the texts of one who uses "the symbol of Christ," and claims to be "the Shepherd of Souls." And not content with assailing me personally, you assail the American Press, mind and people, in style and epithet most offensive to them, and to the country.

Now let me in perfect equanimity of mind review your long labor and see where you stand. I intend to condemn you, not by epithets, but by facts, and out of your own mouth. I shall follow you through all the windings of your unfair and contradictory assertions, and shall begin with the statements signed by Messrs. GLOVER and WETMORE, which, let me hope the reader will, just here, again peruse in full. This statement declares that Nos. 9, 16, 18, and 23, were subsequently reconveyed, and that one lot, though separately numbered on the map, is the same, and that a conveyance, cited by me, has expired. Granted. In what respect does all this impeach my veracity? I had charged you, the Archbishop, with doing this very thing in order to show that you were a General Broker in Real Estate. I had even published conspicuously your sale and conveyance of property, "the property of God," as you called it, "to the Harlem Railroad Company" for $40,000 in January, 1853, and recorded in April of the same year, (lib. 616, p. 649.)

More than this. Unused to the skillful examination of legal papers, I did not even trust myself to investigate the records. A gentleman in good practice at the bar, and of high legal and moral standing in society, performed this service for me, and gave me authority for what I stated in the Senate, and an *exact copy of all the City records I have published conveying property to John Hughes*. I knew with whom I was dealing when I thus relied upon truthful and competent gentlemen to search the records.

I now propose to give from gentlemen, and legal gentlemen, too, of undoubted veracity, a thorough endorsement of the spirit and substance of all I said in the Senate, and of all I have written since touching the conveyances of property to JOHN HUGHES. Here are my witnesses:

LETTER FROM MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Esq.

No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1855.

HON. ERASTUS BROOKS—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your note of this date, I would state that the memorandum of the property held in the name of JOHN HUGHES, stating the book and page of the several entries, as stated by you in the Senate, was the result of my own personal examination of the book in the Register's Office of, and containing the names of the grantees of real estate in this City. It was my original design to procure, not only a full list of the conveyances to but description and value of the property, the title to which was vested in JOHN HUGHES, but my engagements would not permit, and hence simply the memorandum of the book and page recording such conveyances. Whatever inaccuracies there were in that memorandum, as to the number of the conveyances, if any, are attributable to me alone, and arose for want of time in which to identify the grantee as Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New-York.

The result, however, and the memorandum given by me to you was correct, as to the number of conveyances made to the Archbishop, with a trifling diminution, and the number of conveyances to him, vesting in him absolutely the title in fee simple, *fully establishes* the principle asserted by you.

In this connection I would say that I regard the Church Property bill as one of the most important acts ever passed by our State Legislature. The rapid and constant accumulation of property by the prelates of the Romish Church, to descend and be added to by them in perpetual succession, would, in the first place, carry into operation the principle of entailment wisely forbidden by our National Constitution, and, in the next place, would in time concentrate in them an amount of property and power which would render them formidable adversaries to cope with.

With this communication, in compliance with your further request, I send you the statement of Mr. HANSON C. GIBSON—a young man of character and intelligence—a student in our office, to whom I entrusted the examination of the records from the memorandum prepared by me for the purpose of obtaining a description of the parcels mentioned in said conveyances.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Esq.

LETTER FROM H. C. GIBSON.

MAY 16, 1855.

HON. ERASTUS BROOKS—*Dear Sir*: In pursuance of your request, through MORTIMER DE MOTTE, Esq., I hereby state and certify that I received a memorandum containing minutes of records of conveyances, and at his request went to the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, and examined the books of conveyances, and took therefrom the descriptions of property which have been published in your paper; and I further state and certify that the extracts taken by me from such records are true copies of the same, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Your obedient servant, H. C. GIBSON.

Let me now come to analysis:

From the Archbishop's 2d letter, April 12.	*From his letter of May 15.*
1. "Mr. BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNER in that case was only the assignee of a *Bankrupt Board of Trustees*."	1. "Mr. BROOKS has *falsified* the record, by styling BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNER 'Trustee to Christ Church.'" Messrs. GLOVER and WETMORE say: "This deed cites a conveyance by the *Trustees of Christ Church* to BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNER."

Isn't this a beautiful distinction upon which to hang such a charge as "*falsified the record?*"

2. See Mr. BROOKS' record of conveyance, April 23, for answer to this charge.	2. He *falsely* cited the deed from the Trustees of Transfiguration Church, executed in 1851—the *falsehood* consisted in suppressing what appears upon the face of that deed, that it was simply in confirmation of a title previously vested in the Archbishop.
3. This is the property of which I gave the entire history as given by the City, in 1845, and received by the President, JOHN HUGHES, and his Secretary.	3. He *intentionally falsifies* when he declares that the deed of MICHAEL CURRAN conveyed "a square of land."
4. One of these four relate to the Transfiguration Church, which see April 23—another to half a burial lot—the 3d is first of a lease and second of a conveyance, and Nos. 16 and 25 of Records will show that the conveyance of one party was June 19, the other April 1, 1848—and that the lots are entered as six in one case, and one-fifth part in another.	4. He *wilfully* counts the following (four) premises *twice*.

This is what is called "*a wilful falsehood.*"

So in regard to the vault under the deed from PATTEN, I am assured to-day, from one who knows, that the facts are that there were two conveyances as stated, two parties being owners.

Below, also, is something inexplicable, and which needs explanation from the "Report of Counsel."

"No. III is between the same parties, and for the same premises mentioned in No. VII."

"No. VII is the same as No. III, as above stated."

No. 3 is the same as No. 7, and No. 7 is the same as No. 3. There is something wrong here.

And now let us go back a little and leave words for facts, and mere statements for recorded truth. It is with no pleasure that I place the Archbishop on record against himself, although I should be warranted in using any language, becoming a Christian and a gentleman, after the assaults he has made upon me. Here are the records:

CLAIM TO CHURCH AND ALL OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.	AND ON THIS.
From the 7th Provincial Meeting of the Roman Catholic Council of Bishops, held in Baltimore. Decree of 1849. "The Fathers ordain, that all Churches, and all other Ecclesiastical property, which have been acquired by donations or acts of the faithful, for religious or charitable use, *belong* to the Bishop of the diocese; unless it shall be made to appear, and be confirmed by writings, that it was granted to some religious order of monks, or to some congregation of priests for their use."	
Decree of a Similar Council, held in 1852. "We strictly forbid the interference of laymen (*laici*) in the administration of those things without the free consent of Bishops (Episcopali.) Hence, when not called to this by the Bishop they usurp the powers to use this property, or in any manner frustrate or defraud the will of the donors, as if they try to wrest from the Bishop's hands, the things committed to his trust and care, EVEN BY MEANS OF THE STATE, we define and declare they fall *ipso facto*, under the punishment inflicted by the Fathers of the Council of Trent (Sec. 22, chapter 11, De Reformatione,) on the usurpers of ecclesiastical property." The section above referred to from the *Council of Trent*, Anathematizes Emperors, Kings, and all persons, clerical and laical, who do not concentrate all Church Property in the head of the Church. Rents, rights, even those held in fee and under leases are included with all fruits, emoluments or sources of reward.	"I am the owner of a library which would be of little use to many of those who take an interest in the question of my property, but which to me is very valuable."—*Letter of April 20.*
From Archbishop Hughes' Circular Letter, March 16, 1853. THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF NEW-YORK, Albany and Buffalo, ARE NOW OWNERS IN FEE SIMPLE *of nearly all religious and charitable* PROPERTY existing within their respective Ecclesiastical jurisdictions."	"I am the owner of a part of the furniture of the house in which I live—but only a part."—*Same date.*
From the Archbishop's Pastoral Letter. "It has been ordained as a statute of the Diocese that no Board of Trustees shall be at liberty to vote, expend or appropriate for contracts, or under any pretext, any portion of the property which they are appointed to administer (except the ordinary expenses as before alluded to) without the express approval and approbation of the Pastor in every case; and it is further ordained that even the Trustees of the Church, with the approbation of the Pastor, shall not be at liberty to expend an amount larger than the sum of *one hundred dollars* in any one year, without the consent of the Bishop, approving or permitting such expenditure."	"It appears to be a frequent delusion in the minds of the framers, that the law (Church Property) will accomplish in practice the results which are contained in its theory. This is not so [illegible] in the framing and working of the enactment which will render it impracticable."—*Letter of Archbishop Hughes against the Church Property Act.*

Confirmations of the above by Archbishop Hughes himself.

"It has been the practice, especially since the bankruptcy of no less than four Boards of Catholic Lay Trustees, TO INVEST THE TITLES OF NEW CHURCHES IN THE BISHOP."—*Letter of April 23.*

"*Nothing less than coercion* will induce the Catholics to discontinue or withdraw the confidence which they have in the Bishops as the natural guardians of such property."—*Same Letter.*

"The title of their church lots was vested nominally in the Bishop."—*Letter of May 14.*

"In reference to my ownership of real estate property, as Mr. BROOKS calls it, *there is no question*. The title of many Catholic churches in the City of New-York *is vested in me*, and, so far, *I am the owner*. My intention, even, is to add to this property by purchasing such additional lots, or accepting the gift of them, as I may find from time to time to be desirable for the purposes of providing religious instruction for the wants of the Catholic Church committed to my charge. If Mr. BROOKS will examine the records of the City of New-York *three months from this time* he will probably find conveyances made to me by parties who have the right to sell or bestow as they think proper."—*Letter of April 12.*

"So, also, when new lots were purchased for the erection of new churches, required by the increasing numbers of the faithful, the deed was made out in the Bishop's name."—*Letter of May 14.*

Charges of Falsehood.

"I have never received or accepted any transfers of any property whatever from trustees. In this particular Mr. BROOKS allowed himself to be deceived, and contributed his share towards the deception of his fellow Senators and the public."—*The Archbishop's first letter, promising "the Erastus Brooks Library."*

"The matter is reduced at present to a question of veracity, and it is for Mr. BROOKS to prove his assertion, or occupy the position which his failure to do so has in reserve for him."—*Same letter.*

"Mr. BROOKS has done nothing as yet by way of attempt to sustain this falsehood. He has not shown one single such transfer (of property from trustees)."—*Letter of April 12.*

"I have always denied that I ever asked, sought, received or accepted any property from lay trustees. This denial I repeat to-day with increased emphasis."—*Fifth letter.*

Board of Peace in New-York by Archbishop Hughes.

"We have, gentlemen, been anxious, for a long period of time, to establish among us the Society of the Propagation of the Faith; but the circumstances in which we find ourselves have precluded us from doing so in every diocese. The Priests of the Council of New-York have resolved to take immediate measures to propagate it throughout their diocese, and they hasten to communicate to you this resolution, unanimously adopted at their first session. * * * God forbid that we should be discouraged! Immaculate Mary is our potent and glorious protectress, and the already increased extension of Catholicity among us is a pledge of the merciful views of God towards our Church.

Thirty years ago, throughout the vast territory constituting at present the Ecclesiastical Province of New-York, there were only two Bishops, eleven Priests and about forty thousand Catholics. At the present time we have an Archbishop, with eight Suffragan Bishops, and close upon five hundred Priests, and near one million of Catholics."—*Letter written in the name of the first Provincial Council of New-York, to Messrs. the Members of the Councils of the Propagation of the Faith, dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1854.*

Plea of Poverty.

"But I am not the owner of one square inch of ground within the City of New-York. I am the owner of the bed I sleep on, but not the roof, or the walls that protect me against the inclemency of the season."—*Letter of April 20.*

"As representative of the diocese, I am personally indebted to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. But by way of assets, I have in my personal right an amount of property, which, I suppose if its value could be realized, could cover the debt."—*Same date.*

"I am left the owner of my library and a part of the furniture of my dwelling."—*Same date.*

Proofs of Fact.

Trustees of St. John's Roman Catholic Church to JOHN HUGHES—Lease dated July 17, 1844. 999 years. Consideration, one cent a year. Recorded liber. 461, page 349, July 20, 1844. Three lots of land in Sixteenth Ward, 100 by 75 feet.

Confession of Judgment.

"Mr. BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR, who became *legal assignee of one of our Bankrupt Boards of Lay Trustees, and conveyed to me* according to law, and entirely in his civil capacity as an agent of the law."—*Archbishop's Letter, April 21.*

Another Conveyance.

The following is from the books of record in the office of the N. J. County Clerk, Hudson County:

The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter's, Jersey City, to the Right Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Bishop. Date of Con. A. D. 1842, Nov. 8, lease 999 years; consideration $1 per annum. Liber 3, p. 488.

The Trustees of St. Peter's Church, in New-Brighton, Staten Island, to the Right Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Bishop of New-York, his successors, administrators and assigns, Lots 18, 19, 20, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and part of 83. Leased for 999 years, at the yearly rent of 5 *dimes*. Recorded, March 14, 1844. Lib. 24, p. 388.

Nor have I closed my record of conveyances to you, JOHN HUGHES. I shall seek others wherever they are discovered, and insist upon the record wherever it is found. I am not so ambitious of proving a literal, technical fact, such as, to use one of your illustrations, "two and two make four," as I am to prove the greater truth, that you hold large amounts of property in fee simple, that your estates are scattered far and wide, that they are of other kinds of property than Church lands and edifices. I wish to show, that you call this property, the Property of God, that you deal in bonds and mortgages, that you speculate out of living men and in the dead. I wish to show, that while pleading the poorest poverty, and warring upon laymen, even of your own faith, you are rich and fare sumptuously, that you are proud and arrogant, abusive and insulting, to all those who dare speak the truth of you and yours. I wish to show the necessity of passing such a Church Property Law, as the Legislature has enacted, when any prelate of any denomination undertakes to control, not only millions of Church Property, but to prevent his fellow-citizens of the same faith from administering its temporalities. To this end I add now the following additional conveyances, in the course already numbered, and admitting the corrections I have made, while they may take from the number fifty-eight, in one case, they will far exceed that number by the claims and admissions of yourself, as to the ownership "in fee simple" of the respective churches in the diocese.

ADDITIONAL CONVEYANCES OF CITY PROPERTY TO JOHN HUGHES.

NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN.

Rev. John Ryan to John Hughes—Date of Con. April 17, 1850. Record in liber. 542, page 289, May 29, 1850. Consideration $14,500.

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, &c., in Fifteenth Ward in City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Sixteenth-street, distant east from corner of Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue 265 feet, running thence east along the said northerly line of Sixteenth-street 50 feet, thence south on a line parallel with Sixth-avenue 103 feet, thence west on a line parallel with Sixteenth-street 50 feet, thence north on a line parallel with Sixth-avenue 103 feet to the point or place of beginning.

NUMBER FORTY-EIGHT.

Robert Lane to John Hughes—Date of Con. March 28, 1854. Record, in lib. 659, page 128, March 31, 1855. Consideration, $13,500.

All those three certain lots of land in Sixth Ward, City of New-York, which, on a certain map of property belonging to GEORGE JANEWAY, now on file in the Register's Office, are distinguished by numbers 17, 18 and 19—said lot No. 17 being situated on corner of City Hall-place and Duane-street, and said three lots being bounded as follows, to wit.: Beginning at said corner of City Hall-place and Duane-street, thence running south, in front, along Duane-street towards Chatham-street, 75 feet to the other ground of the estate of said GEO. JANEWAY, thence running northeast on the one side along the ground of the estate of said GEO. JANEWAY, 67 feet 2 inches to the ground of the estate of said GEO. JANEWAY, then running northwest in the rear along the said ground 75 feet to City Hall-place, thence running southwest on the other side along City Hall-place as aforesaid, 67 feet to place of beginning.

NUMBER FORTY-NINE.

Rev. Phillip Gillick, Watertown, N. Y., to John Hughes.—Date of Con., Aug. 10, 1852; Record in liber 648, p. 126, Feb. 16, 1854. Con. $1,000.

All those four certain lots of ground situate, &c., in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and described on a certain map on file in the Register's Office, as Nos. 541, 542, 543, 544, and taken together and bounded as follows, viz: North by centre line between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; west by a line drawn parallel to Fourth-avenue, on that side thereof at the distance of 100 feet therefrom; south in front by One Hundred and Seventeenth-street; and east by a line drawn parallel to Fourth-avenue, on the east side thereof at the distance of 200 feet therefrom; each of said lots being 25 feet in width on front and rear, about 100 feet depth on each side.

NUMBER FIFTY.

John Mullen to John Hughes.—Conveyance of lease; Record in liber 422, p. 420, Feb. 23, 1842. Consideration, $5,465.

NUMBER FIFTY-ONE.

Lispenard Stewart to John Hughes.—Date of Conveyance, March 18, 1850; Recorded in liber. 679, page 289. Consideration, $1.

Commencing at a point where a line drawn parallel with Seventh-avenue, at a distance of 220 feet southeast therefrom would intersect a line drawn parallel with Thirty-first-street, at a distance of 148 feet 6 inches northeast from said Thirty-first-street, running thence southeast in a line parallel with Thirty-first-street 50 feet; thence northeast on a line at right angles with Thirty-first-street, 11½ feet, and thence northwest in a straight line to place of beginning.

Now, Sir, it amuses me to see with what cool assurance you persist in asserting that a lease for 999 years is not a lot, or three lots, and not property, when even your counsel, Messrs. GLOVER and WETMORE, *admit the fact thus at the start*:

REPORT.

No. 1, is a lease for 999 years, at a nominal rent, but with a covenant on the part of the lessee to maintain a Church according to the rites and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church.

You also strike out, No. 13 and No. 14, because they are parts of lots, and No. 22 because it is a strip of land, and Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, because they have been conveyed away by you, as if that interfered with the statement that they had been conveyed to you, as stated by me in the Senate, since 1842.

Look at this whole record—analyze it—turn it over and over again—and see if, with all the aid of counsel, you have reversed any material fact or principle in all the cases furnished to me, and cited by me on the authority of "professional gentlemen" of skill, ability, and uprightness. Even your "professional gentlemen," Messrs. WETMORE and GLOVER, say:

"We have only to observe that the respective deeds are numbered to correspond with the numbers used by Senator BROOKS, and that those which are not *noticed are correctly* cited by him, *except* some circumstances of reference."

And yet upon such flimsy pretences you deduct 14 from the 58 conveyances, and 26 from the 101 lots!

You also say:

"The property, most, which according to my terms, is the [illegible] of lots on which fifteen Roman Catholic congregations have their places of worship and their priests' residences, and in some instances their schools. The number of those lots is seventy-seven, (77,) giving a fraction over five lots each for the Church edifices of these fifteen congregations."

Here you put down fifteen Churches, when you know there are nearly twice that number in the City, besides those in the rest of your Diocese, over which you claimed, even as far back as 1853, a *fee simple* ownership. It is in this, and other ways, you are endeavoring to convince the public that you now possess but $365,000 worth of property, with two-thirds of this sum mortgaged against you, or $245,000 in all!

Now, Sir, it was only on the 20th of April you wrote after several days' delay and deliberation, the following:

"As representative of the Diocese, I am personally indebted to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. But by way of assets I have in my personal right an amount of property which I suppose, if its value could be realized, could cover the debt."

Let the public put these two declarations of April 20 and of May 15 together, and behold the broad and unqualified contradictions between them.

Declared indebtedness, April 20	$30,000
Declared indebtedness, May 15	245,000
Difference	$215,000
Declared assets, April 20	$30,000
Declared assets, May 15	130,000
Difference	$100,000

Again, while you anathematize me as guilty of falsehood, I perceive you equally wrong Mr. LECOUTEULX, when you charge him with "admitting that he told a falsehood." You know that as late as April 21, in his very last letter to you and the public, and in vindication of "The Trustees of the Church of St. Louis," his language was, "Our letters are before the public, and I leave it to them to decide which of us two has been guilty of falsehood." Equally groundless are your assaults upon Senator PUTNAM, one of the brightest ornaments of the State and of the Senate. Upon the Church Property bill which he introduced and you assail, I do not now dwell, nor upon your harsh and bold attacks upon the American Press and its editors. But let me say with HAMLET: "After your death you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live."

Of your first letter, conditionally promising the City a Library, you now say:

"*It was written in a spirit of playfulness!*"

Then, you said:

"*I pledge myself solemnly there is* NO JEST *as to the present of the library!*"

What am I to think of a man, and an Archbishop, too, who thus, like a child, promises me a boon, and when I claim the pledge, tells me, like a child again, that he was only in fun.

Again, April 26, where you speak so derisively of "Bankrupt Boards of Catholic Lay Trustees," and of "irresponsible lay trustees," you declare that your "income has been derived from the free and voluntary offerings of the flock committed to your charge." So I supposed, and that under the rule which is called *Cathedraticum*, each large Church of your diocese paid $100 per annum for your support, and the smaller Churches $50 per annum. But now you tell us your income comes from "the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Church," "including Calvary Cemetery." They it is, you now say, "who provide for your decent maintenance." Do you not receive support from more sources than these?

Heaven and earth knows there are abundant means to provide "a decent maintenance," from the princely incomes wrung from the friends of the thousands of poor Germans and Irish, whose bones are yearly buried in Calvary, at the rate of $7 for one grave, eight or nine feet long, two feet and three-quarters wide, and nine feet deep, with five bodies sometimes piled one top of another, and $7 additional exacted as often as the one piece of ground is opened for each body interred, besides $10 paid for a head-stone, which head-stone alone can preserve the one grave from the intrusion of other bodies! *For such a piece of earth from $17 to $45 is paid.* My calculations, the other day, Roman Catholics come to inform me, were far short of the astounding fact of which they complain to one another, and some of them in the very bitterness of soul. Nor did I make a duly large allowance for the dead, who are thrown, like dogs, into trenches, at $3 a head! The Potters' Fields of Italy, where a pit is opened and closed every day in the year, there being 365 in all, and in which the dead, when stripped, are offensively crowded, like carcasses on a battle field, present a scene hardly less revolting.

But I must close, and in doing so, let me remember, kind and considerate Archbishop, your advice to one whom, two weeks since, you thrust, "with covered hands," into the street. You say:

"But, should he (Mr. BROOKS) ever enter on a controversy again, let him not forget the motto prefixed to this letter, in which the great Dutch philosopher proclaims an important principle, namely: 'Light, the mother of truth, will not permit deception to enjoy a long reign.'"

Now, Sir,—by what authority do you claim to give me, whom you have discarded, branded, and a hundred times pronounced guilty of "falsehood," advice? By what authority also do you speak in so *ex cathedra* a manner to the American Press and People? Who made you, "†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York, or of the Province of *New-York*?" Did not your title come from a foreign power,—from the Pope and King of "the States of the Church?" In the United States of America, and in the State of New-York, in which you bear yourself in so lordly a manner, freemen possess no titles, and acknowledge no human masters. We have religious liberty, "without discrimination or preference" of sect, guaranteed to us in the Constitution of the State, and in the Constitution of the United States; but the holding "of any office, or *title* of any kind whatever, from *any King, Prince or Foreign State*," without the consent of Congress, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States!

Yours is a title from a foreign power, and under it you receive conveyances, sell property, regulate the temporalities of the Church, become an Ambassador to Rome, summoned there by the Pope, and owe more allegiance there than here.

I deny that in any enlarged, liberal, national, just sense, you are an American. No Autocrat could be more despotic, and no man clothed with place and power, less Republican.

Sir, you profess to be a worshipper of Truth. Let the God of all truth judge between us, our motive, our records, and our acts. It is not by what GROTIUS says, but by what you and I say and do that we are to be judged by men and by the Judge of men. The Spirit of Truth, it has been well written, is the spirit of meekness, and needs not the service of passion. I have endeavored to speak and write the truth without prejudice or passion; and for to-day again I leave my cause with the public. Very respectfully,

ERASTUS BROOKS.

JUDGE CONKLING'S OPINION.

Judge Conkling on Search and Seizure, in Reply to Mr. Hill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 9, 1855.

Hon. ALFRED CONKLING: *Dear Sir*:—Opinions are now being obtained from distinguished lawyers, to prejudice the public mind, to bias the Courts of Justice, and perhaps secure the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, enacted in the late session of the New-York Legislature.

To counteract the effect of such opinions; to discourage presumptions upon its invalidity; and to reassure the friends of Prohibition, that we have a law which they need not hesitate to enforce, and which the Courts will ultimately sustain, we respectfully solicit an expression from yourself upon the points disputed. We beg particularly to invite your attention to the arguments of Mr. HILL, of this city, on the Search and Seizure Clauses.

We have the honor to be, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servants.
[Signed by the Executive Committee.]

JUDGE CONKLING'S REPLY.

MELROSE, near Auburn, May 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry that I cannot more suitably comply with the request contained in your letter of the 9th inst., to make known to you my opinion of the constitutionality of those parts of the "Act for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," lately enacted by the Legislature of this State, that have been drawn into question, and especially of the validity of Mr. HILL's objections thereto. I take no exception to your expectation that I will do this, if at all, gratuitously, because I recognize the obligation resting on every member of society to endeavor to promote its welfare.

But circumstances, with a detail of which it is unnecessary to trouble you, prevent me from attempting more than to state very summarily the impressions I entertain on the subject after a careful perusal of Mr. HILL's elaborate and able arguments, but without any examination of the numerous authorities he has seen fit to cite. The principles laid down in these authorities ought to be familiar to every lawyer; though some of them, doubtless, may, nevertheless, shed light upon the applicability of those principles to the questions to which you have invited my attention.

The denunciations of this act as unconstitutional, by those with whose particular pursuits or habits it comes in conflict, are in terms so sweeping and indiscriminate, that it may be useful, at the outset, briefly to define the actual limits of the debatable ground, if any, covered by it. No sound lawyer will deny that a State Legislature has authority to pass laws for the purposes indicated by the title of this act, and to this end, not only to prohibit domestic traffic in intoxicating liquors, but *also to subject them to forfeiture and destruction as noxious* to the public health and morals. To protect society at large against the aggressions of its evil-disposed or heedless members, is the main design of civil government; and for a community to renounce this power, by withholding it from its legislative representatives, would be suicidal.

If the right by law to ordain and direct the destruction of alcoholic liquors appears questionable at first blush, it is only because of the novelty of its exercise. In regard to other property, a like power has long since been exercised in this State, as it probably has been in every State in the Union, and indeed by every civilized nation in the world without scruple or objection. The authority *conferred on the Health Officer of the City of New-York, for the purpose of preventing* infection or contagion, to destroy bedding or clothing, or any part of a cargo found on board a vessel subject to quarantine, and "that he may deem infected;" the power given to civic corporations to seize and confiscate gunpowder kept in improper places; the duty enjoined on sheriffs, constables and police officers, to destroy E. O. and Faro tables, and other apparatus for gambling; and the right conferred by law on all persons to kill dogs that worry sheep, are familiar examples of the exercise by the Legislature of this State of the conservative power in question.

But it is by the National Legislature, that in this country, the power to seize and confiscate private property for infractions of municipal laws, and as a means of compelling obedience thereto, has been most extensively and unsparingly exercised. I refer especially to the more familiar acts of Congress, regulating the importation of foreign goods, though there are many other instances of the exercise of this power by the National Legislature. It has uniformly been the policy of the United States to rely for revenue mainly on duties levied on imported merchandise. To secure their payment certain prescribed forms are required to be observed by the importer, and if he omits them, whether wilfully or negligently, his goods, and in some instances the vessel or other vehicle in which they are brought into the country, are subjected to forfeiture, whereby the owner is as effectually deprived of his property as if it had been destroyed. With respect to the act under consideration, there are those, it is true, who profess to believe that in the present instance it was inexpedient to resort to this power.

This, however, was a question addressed to the discretion of the Legislature, and even conceding that the large majorities by which the act was passed, erred in judgment in this respect, it is none the less valid and obligatory on this account. But it is moreover strenuously insisted that the forms of procedure, prescribed by it to accomplish the destruction of obnoxious liquors, are in conflict with one of the provisions of the bill of rights incorporated in our State Constitution, declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property *without due process of law*." This fundamental principle of civil liberty is asserted in the English *Magna Charta*, and was designed to shield the subjects against arbitrary and tyrannical acts on the part of the crown.

It forms a part of one of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and has been incorporated into many if not all of the Constitutions of the States composing our Union. The great importance attached to it by writers on the English Constitution, and the cogent propriety of its observance in this country, have naturally led to this repeated assertion of it as one of the fundamental principles of free government, although, probably, little apprehension has actually been felt of its violation, and no very clear notions entertained of its supposed necessity or practical operation under our political system.

Its incorporation in our organic laws can hardly be supposed to have been designed primarily as a restraint on the legislative power, though, doubtless, a legislative act directing or authorizing acts clearly forbidden by it would be void. But whatever else may have been the design of its formal assertion, it is very certain that it was not intended to impair or obstruct the great right of self-preservation inherent in every organized community, or to encourage fanciful objections, however plausible, to such restraints upon individual action as may be requisite for this purpose.

The question is whether there is anything unwarrantable in the exercise by the people of the State of New-York, acting through their constitutional representatives, in the instance now under consideration. Mr. HILL's objections relate chiefly to the proceedings prescribed to ascertain whether the liquors complained of are really such as are liable to forfeiture. Unquestionably these proceedings ought to look with scrupulous care, not less to the security of the owner against injustice than to the public against infractions of the law.

It is alleged that the safeguards provided against private oppression are insufficient. But the power of remedial legislation infers the power of adapting it to the nature of the evil to be suppressed and the circumstances and exigencies of the case. In the present case, it did not and could not escape the attention of the Legislature, that unless the provisions of the act were of so stringent a character as to shut out the prospect of impunity, multitudes of fraudulent and cunning schemes would be devised, and often successfully put in practice to evade the law, or elude its penalties. Against such a consequence it was right, proper and necessary for the Legislature studiously to guard. There was abundant reason also to apprehend that for some time, at least, after the passage of the act, there would be frequent violations of it, and consequently numerous prosecutions under it. For the purpose of mitigating so great an evil it was eminently fit to require prosecutions for forfeiture, to be conducted in the most direct and simple manner, compatible with the necessary regard to justice, and for this and other reasons, that reasonable presumption until repelled, should take the place, to an extent somewhat greater than is usual in ordinary legal proceedings, of direct proof.

Undoubtedly these principles were to be applied, not recklessly or vindictively, but cautiously in perfect good faith; and so I think they were intended to be applied, notwithstanding the unseemly vituperation the act has called forth. I see in it, from beginning to end, it is true, evidence of an anxious desire to accomplish the end in view; but I think I see in it, also, indications equally unequivocal, of a desire no less earnest, to avoid unnecessary rigor. Are the proceedings prescribed for the condemnation of liquor, such as are implied by the term "due process of law" as used in the Constitution? Conceding that Mr. HILL is right throughout in his interpretation of this inhibition, it does not, I think, by any means follow that he has succeeded in showing the provisions of the act to be in conflict with it. I know nothing at all of the history of the preparation of the "bill," as he rather oddly insists on still denominating it, notwithstanding it has passed through all the forms of legislation, and has thus become entitled, even if wholly invalid, at least to the appellation of an *act*.

But, with one exception, every one of its features supposed to be at variance with the Constitution, has its counterpart or full equivalent for the forms of proceeding for the forfeiture of unlawfully imported goods prescribed by the collection act of 2nd March, 1799, as they have always been and still are administered by the national Courts; insomuch that it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the act of Congress, and the practice under it, served as a model and guide in framing the act in question. The chief difference in this respect between the act of Congress and the New-York act, is that, by the latter, the rights of property are more scrupulously guarded than by the former, so that a pipe of brandy from France, or a case of gin from Canada, imported without the observance of the prescribed forms, whereby, at most, a trifling loss of revenue would be occasioned, would be subject to confiscation by a "process of law," in the national Courts, more stringent than it would be, had it been lawfully introduced and then applied to the mischievous purposes forbidden by the act in question in the Courts of the State.

In the former case no oath would be required to authorize its seizure, which might be made by any officer of the Customs on reasonable suspicion arising from circumstances within his own knowledge, or communicated to him orally by an informer, whose name need not be disclosed until after condemnation and sale, and then only for the purpose of claiming his share of the proceeds. The seizure in such case may be made at any time and in any place. The owner, whether known or not, is entitled to no particular attention, the notice of fourteen days being addressed generally to all persons. If no claimant appears, condemnation follows of course, without any other evidence of guilt, except the presumption arising from such non-appearance. Should any one appear as claimant, he is required to "verify his claim on solemn oath or affirmation," and give security for costs, before he can be admitted to contest the alleged forfeiture. His plea or answer is usually a simple denial of the truth of the accusation; and with regard to the proof on the trial, it is by the act of 1799, already mentioned, expressly ordained "that if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the *onus probandi* shall lie on the claimant," if "probable cause is shown for such prosecution, to be judged of by the Court before whom the prosecution is held." The phrase "probable cause," here used, it is hardly necessary to add, is held to mean less than what is usually denominated *prima facie* evidence, and imports nothing more than "circumstances which warrant suspicion." [3 Cond. Rep. 321.]

I have alluded above to one particular in which the proceedings prescribed by the Prohibitory act differ from those under the act of Congress, and it is this: the New-York act does not, while the act of 1799 does require in the notice of prosecution the designation of a particular day and place of trial. At first, on meeting with this objection in Mr. HILL's argument, it appeared to me to be somewhat formidable; for the owner of property thus proceeded against, is certainly entitled to notice, either actual or constructive, when and where he can be heard in defence. But finding, on recurring to the act, that a warrant of arrest can be issued only by a magistrate who resides in the town, where, or in the immediate vicinity of which, the liquor complained of is found; that the name of the magistrate must be inserted in the notice; and that the right is expressly given to the owner, "*at any time*," before the expiration of thirty days from the service of the notice, to interpose a claim *before the magistrate* named in the notice, I am of opinion that the act is sufficient in this respect.

The "day in Court" given to the owner, is any one of the thirty days mentioned, and the place of trial is before the magistrate, whose place of business he may reasonably be presumed to know, or, if not, to be able easily to ascertain. There is no danger at all that this arrangement will lead to injustice, and it is quite as likely to be attended with superior advantages as to be prejudicial to those for whose benefit it was devised. It is true, as suggested, that the magistrate may happen to be absent or sick, when the owner comes to put in his claim; but so he might on the prescribed day, if one had been fixed beforehand; and if the owner, from choice or otherwise, should defer his appearance until the last of the thirty days, the magistrate would be bound to receive his claim, and, if necessary, to provide for a trial by the exercise of the power of adjournment with which the act invests him.

Leaving it to others, if they shall see fit, to pursue the comparison, and run out the parallel between the two schemes of procedure, I will here notice an objection made by Mr. HILL to the constitutionality of another *provision of the act, contained in the 18th section, and* by which, in an action by the owner to recover the value or possession of liquor taken, detained or injured, the burden of proof is cast upon the plaintiff. This provision, considering the peculiar nature of the remedies provided by the act, does not appear to me to be by any means so unreasonable as it is represented; but whether it is so or not, the restriction it contains is very analogous to one contained in another act of Congress, passed 24th February, 1807, by which it is enacted that when, in a prosecution founded on a seizure, the judgment shall be in favor of the claimant, "if it shall appear to the Court that there was reasonable cause of seizure, the said Court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be *made thereof, and in such case the claimant or claimants* shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to suit, action or judgment on account of such seizure or prosecution."

It is true the New-York statute does not require a certificate from the Court of reasonable cause of seizure to exempt the officer or complainant from liability, but it does what is fully equivalent by requiring, at the outset that the facts and circumstances on which the complaint is founded, shall be stated on oath, and that a warrant shall issue only when the magistrate is satisfied that there is "probable cause" for believing that the act has been violated. The issuing of the warrant, therefore, implies an affirmative decision upon this point, not less than the granting of a certificate to that effect. It is further objected that, as a condition of being admitted to [illegible] the alleged forfeiture in case of seizure, the act [illegible] claimant [illegible] to the [illegible], but to [illegible]. [illegible] and if it is [illegible] it is countenanced, as Mr. HILL is well aware, by abundance of analogies in judicial proceedings, both at law and in equity; and, as to the stricture that the claimant is to derive no benefit from his oath except the privilege of contestation, the act does not so declare, and the practical result will doubtless be otherwise to the full extent that it ought to be.

It is argued, also, that no sufficient provision is made for a trial *by jury*, to determine the question of forfeiture when the owner has not been arrested, but appears voluntarily and prefers a claim to the property seized. In such case the proceeding is strictly *in rem*—against the thing—as in cases of prosecutions to enforce a forfeiture for smuggling; and conceding, for argument's sake, the necessity of securing the privilege of a jury trial, I think Mr. HILL has failed to show that it has not been given. It was clearly the intention of the Legislature to give it, and that intention appears to me to have been effectuated by the reference contained in the seventh section to section five, which expressly, and, as Mr. HILL seems to concede, sufficiently secures this right to each party, when, as will, it is presumed, generally be the case, the owner is brought compulsorily before the magistrate. The provisions for this purpose in the fifth section are expressly adopted by the seventh section, with respect to cases of voluntary appearance and claim; and I can discern no practical difficulty in applying those provisions in the one case more than in the other.

The original complaint may, with equal propriety, be regarded as the accusation in the case of a voluntary as in that of a compulsory appearance, the issue being joined in the latter instance by a general denial of the truth of the charge, and in the former by the sworn special plea, or answer, of the claimant. In the former, as well as in the latter, if the complainant is not present, he must "be notified," and, the parties having severally exercised their right of election as to a trial by jury, the trial is to proceed accordingly, as directed in the fifth section.

Undoubtedly some degree of intelligence and sound judgment are required in settling the details of procedure under this act, as usually and almost unavoidably happens in regard to newly-instituted proceedings, and frequently to an extent incomparably greater than can be demanded in this instance. The late bankrupt act, for example, in which provision was made both for voluntary and compulsory proceedings, differing widely from each other, consisted of only sixteen or seventeen sections of moderate length, and, in spite of a strong disinclination on the part of the Judge of the Northern District of New-York to multiply rules of procedure, he found himself under the necessity, from time to time, if I rightly remember, of framing more than two hundred; the act merely specifying, in the most summary manner, what should be done, and leaving the Courts to devise the best modes of doing it; and yet no one pretended that the act was void, or that the intentions of Congress could not be effectuated. The prohibitory law may probably require half-a-dozen, or possibly have a score of general points of general practice, to be settled by judicial interpretation; and if the rules established by different magistrates should happen to be somewhat variant, it will by no means necessarily follow that they are not all legally sufficient.

I have now noticed in the cursory manner proposed, avoiding technicalities as far as possible the objections made by the learned and able legal gentleman I have so often named, to the validity of this act. I have abstained, as at the outset, I stated it to be my intention to do, from consulting the authorities cited by him, some of them, especially the reports of decisions in cases arising under similar laws in other States, I do not possess, and those I have, I have not had time. If I had had the inclination to examine. It will be seen, also, that I have omitted almost entirely any attempt to fortify my conclusions by reference to other authorities. Should you see fit to print what I have written, the public will, of course, estimate the value of my opinion accordingly.

But I ought perhaps, in conclusion, to glance at two interpretations put upon this act by official persons in the City of New-York, according to one of which, if it is to prevail, the evil which the Legislature designed to suppress, is to be greatly aggravated until the 4th of July; and according to the other of which, the act is rendered worse than nugatory during its continuance, with respect to imported liquors. These interpretations have been publicly and conclusively refuted by Chief Justice SAVAGE, and by Mr. E. S. CAPRON, and perhaps by others whose opinions I have not seen; and yet I perceive they are still persisted in. It may be conceded that the question whether intoxicating liquors may now be sold by any one with impunity is really involved in some degree of obscurity—by no means dense, however, to ordinary perspicacity, and free from prejudice; because the elements of the question are somewhat complex; and perhaps, therefore, all things considered, it ought to create no great surprise that some persons have expressed erroneous opinions upon it.

But that any one, whether lawyer or layman, should have deliberately arrived at the conclusion, or even presumed to argue before the public, that the saving clause of the close of the first section of the act legalizes the sale, without restriction, of all imported liquors, is to me, I confess, amazing; and if such an an opinion be sincerely entertained by any impartial lawyer, I can only regard it as one of those strange and unaccountable hallucinations occasionally exhibited even by persons otherwise apparently of sane minds, but which are plainly seen by all the rest of the world to be at variance with the clearest dictates of common sense. For any other purpose than those of producing misapprehension and evincing a spirit of sincerity and fair dealing, this exception was wholly unnecessary, because the acts of Congress regulating the importation of liquors, and thus by implication securing the right to import them in common with other merchandise, being paramount to State laws, would have protected imported liquors from the operation of the act, to the extent of the right thus secured.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in solemnly affirming this right, had also defined its limits, holding it to embrace not only the act of importation, but as incidental thereto, the possession in the original casks or bottles unpacked, by the importer or his consignee, and the sale of them by him in the same condition. At this point the right was held to terminate. The property being here divested of its original character as an article of foreign commerce, and having become a subject thenceforth only of domestic consumption or traffic. All this is to be presumed to have been, as it undoubtedly in fact was, known to the Legislature, and for the reasons I have mentioned the exception was very properly made. In what particular terms it was more expedient to express it, was a question touching which diverse opinions might well be entertained.

Possibly it might have been advisable to attempt to give a more exact definition of the character of the liquors designed to be excepted, and for this purpose to borrow the language of the Supreme Court; but the Legislature chose, and I think wisely, to employ general terms, which could import nothing more nor less than the exigencies of the case required, leaving it to the judiciary, should it become necessary, in particular cases, to apply the exception, according to its obvious intent, or, which would have been the same thing in effect, to enforce the paramount law as it stood independently of the exception.

It would, doubtless, have been more suitable to use the word *secured*, instead of the word "given," but no one, I imagine, will have the folly or the hardihood to pretend that the true interpretation of the exception would, thereby, have been varied. The intention of the Legislature is obvious and unquestionable, and I unhesitatingly deny that the language of the exception requires or admits of any construction at variance with it.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
ALFRED CONKLING.

To Messrs. DELAVAN, WILDER, WILLIAMS, and others of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society.

To the Readers of the Prohibitionist.

The undersigned part from the retiring editor of the *Prohibitionist*, WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq., with feelings of entire personal kindness; and we trust that his well known abilities, both as a speaker and a writer, will still be available to the cause he has so long and effectively advocated.

We introduce with pleasure to the readers of the *Prohibitionist*, its present editor, Professor AMASA MCCOY. After urgent solicitation, he has relinquished pursuits more strictly literary, and in that respect more congenial, to take the editorial management of the organ of the State Society. We feel it to be our duty to those friends of the Society who may be unacquainted with him, to express our conviction of his integrity as a man, his attainments as a scholar, and especially to his unselfish and disinterested devotion to the Temperance cause. Unbiased by partisan feelings, and uncommitted politically, we believe that he will commend himself to all, as a bold, manly, and able defender, of sound temperance principles.

Whatever attacks have been or may be made upon the New-York State Temperance Society, whether from sources that cannot be noticed without compromising a just self-respect, or from esteemed Temperance friends, who have been uninformed or misinformed, it will continue to act honestly and independently. Knowing nothing of sectional or sectarian differences; with no political predilections or preferences; separate from politics only so far as they have a distinct and specific bearing on the Temperance issue; supporting men of parties in any honest endeavor to promote the cause it advocates; opposing any man, in any party, who is untrue to that cause; this Society will move onward to the consummation of the objects proposed at its organization. *Never were its officers more united, or its prospects for usefulness more encouraging.* Its influence is National. The far West, South, and Southwest, are daily acknowledging the power of its publications. It is but a leader and an ally, in the great work which must precede the enactment of a NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW; and its mission will not be accomplished until the triumphs of Temperance are universal and complete.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, WILLIAM McELROY,
JOHN N. WILDER, A. A. FARR,
WM. G. BOARDMAN, ANTHONY FISK,
C. P. WILLIAMS, Committee.

A card party played for various stakes until one of them—a woman—becoming, in her language "dead broke," offered to stake her infant child against a dollar upon the issue of another game. The proposition was agreed to by her opponent, who was a childless mother, and being favored by fortune or misfortune, the conclusion of the game found her the winner of the babe, a bright, healthy male infant. The child, we learn, was delivered without a murmur to the winner, and we judge from the heartless conduct of the unnatural parent, that her offspring will find with its new custodian a better home than the one from which it was ruthlessly staked and lost.—*Baltimore Republican.*

The history of Texas, which is being written by Col. YOAKUM, of Huntsville, is nearly completed. One volume has already gone to press. It will be published in two volumes, of about the same size as BANCROFT's History of the United States.

The City Council of Cleveland seem to be laying on taxes pretty heavily. The citizens have remonstrated against being taxed in a ratio exceeding one mill on the dollar.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE ABOUT BAKER.

A Word from the Poole Association.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In one of the local "items" of the TIMES, published this morning, it is stated "that this week a meeting of the Poole Association is to be held to take measures to secure BAKER's conviction and punishment."

Will you permit me, Sir, to correct that statement. No meeting of the "Poole Association" will be held this week or at any future period to secure the conviction and punishment of any man. BAKER and his associates are in the custody of the law—a power, in the judgment of the Poole Association, abundantly competent to convict and punish the guilty, while at the same time it casts its broad mantle of protection over the innocent. To this law the "Poole Association" and all other honest citizens look for justice. *We ask for nothing more, but we do demand that.*

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With profound respect, yours, &c.,
JAMES M. TURNER,
President Poole Association.

BAKER'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS ARREST.

While I was standing at the wheel of the Isabella Jewett, a clipper bark hailed us and said they wanted to board us. Thinking, probably, that it was a pilot-ship, I told the captain of the stranger's approach and request. The captain immediately had the foretopsail backed, and the ship hove to until the bark was sufficiently near enough for one to see everything aboard of her. We were then within one and a half miles of Palmas, or seven or eight, as the officers say. The bark sent a large boat to us, manned by about ten seamen, as I supposed. On coming alongside, they all jumped upon deck and moved towards me. I had no idea of their being officers, but thought I remembered seeing one of the faces before. This person, whom I afterwards found out to be Officer EVANS, came towards me and said, "We want you—come here." The minute I heard the voice I was almost thunderstruck, not having the remotest idea of a vessel ever having been sent out after me. I was confused and bewildered. I could not for the life of me make out what it all meant. The party seemed to know me very well, while I was quite in the dark, until Officer DAWSON approached me, and, offering me his hand, said, "How are you, Lou?" Quick as lightning I comprehended all, and immediately made an involuntary movement towards the cabin. I was quickly caught by the legs, arms, head and body, as if I was some hyena that could eat the whole party up at a mouthful. Their abrupt manner of proceeding to arrest me made me quite irritable, and, trying to free myself, I asked them what it all meant, begged them to make some explanation of their conduct, and called upon the crew to witness the manner of my treatment. At this moment one of the party, whom I soon found out to be a hand on board the *Grapeshot*, rushed toward me with a pistol in his hand, and exclaimed, "Shoot him, shoot him. He gave our side no quarter—don't let us give him any." I told him to shoot just as quick as he liked, and called him "coward" to attack a man who was completely unarmed. I had no weapon of any character whatever about my person. I was dressed in my shirt sleeves, and if I had any weapons they were sure to have seen them. The officers were in a terrible state of excitement, and without any ceremony [illegible] me and tumbled me over the side into their boat, and then rowed me on board the bark, which I now learned was the *Grapeshot*. I was mortified and incensed very much at the [illegible] manner in which my arrest was conducted. The officers came well prepared to take me at all hazards. Each of them was armed with a boarding pike, revolver and knife, and, being a rough looking set of fellows, they had all the appearance of being connected with some band of pirates. My first night on board the *Grapeshot* was miserable enough, but the next morning I felt quite resigned, and looked upon the matter with as light a heart as I could.

During the homeward voyage some scenes took place that were decidedly rich, and were to me very amusing. The officers seemed to be fearful of my either corrupting the crew or captain, that they carefully watched every move I made, and endeavored to listen to all conversations that took place between me and any of those on board who chose to speak to me. On one occasion I said in a jesting manner that I would like to get into the magazine for a few moments, so I would blow them all to pieces without any hesitation, when it was resolved by those in charge of me to remove the explosive material from its proper place of deposit, and hide it in such a place that it would be impossible for me to find it, although they might have known very well, from the manner in which I made the remark, that I meant it as a joke, and nothing more. The entire voyage was characterized by such scenes as these, which appeared to my mind so ridiculously funny that they were [illegible].

[illegible] reached Palmas, I would be quite safe there, [illegible] well acquainted in those parts; and besides, I [illegible] the authorities would be quite unwilling to deliver me up. However, I am glad now that I did not [illegible] the Canary Islands, as I am quite confident of [illegible] justice done me in New-York, which, in my [illegible] will be equivalent to an acquittal, as I can clearly [illegible] killing of POOLE was done in self-defence.

[illegible] in the newspapers, as to [illegible] Justice BRENNAN on the morning following [illegible] at Stanwix Hall, I considered that POOLE's [illegible] bound to do all in their power to have me [illegible] charge of murder, when I should be [illegible] prison, which would have been highly dan[gerous to my] health, as I was severely wounded, and [illegible] have been anything but desirable. [illegible] in conclusion, said that TURNER and [illegible] innocent of the charges imputed to [illegible] the testimony against them was perjury, and that when the trial took place it would be shown that POOLE's friends were more busily engaged in firing [illegible] than he or any of his party were on the eventful occasion.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday, at 5 P. M., at the Hall of the Board, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President, in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Sundry communications were received from the School Officers of several Wards, asking confirmation of nominations of Commissioners, Trustees, and Inspectors to fill vacancies caused by resignation and removal. Referred to Committee on Elections and Qualifications. Communications were received soliciting appropriations for additions and repairs of School buildings, as follows: In the Seventh Ward an appropriation of $12,419, for the purpose of putting an additional story and extending wings of School-house No. 2 in Henry-street; in the Twelfth Ward, $640 36, to furnish stoves for School house No. 43; in the Thirteenth Ward, $2,946 16, for mason work upon the new School house No. 4, in Rivington-street. Referred to Finance Committee. A communication was also received from the Governors of the Almshouse informing of the passage of a resolution by their Board that no person appointed as teacher of the School on Randall's Island after the 20th May, inst., will be furnished with apartments for residence on the Island. Referred to a Select Committee.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WARD SCHOOLS.

The School officers of the Eighteenth Ward submitted a communication recommending a public exhibition and procession of all the children in the Public Schools of the City, to be given in June next. It is suggested in the communication that such a public display will show effectually what is being done for general education in New-York. Most favorable results, it is urged, would ensue from the adoption of the suggestion. On motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, to report at the next meeting.

INCREASE OF SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The Clerk of the Board, in compliance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, submitted a statement of the increase in the salaries of teachers since the 1st day of January last to the 1st of May inst. in each ward, with the aggregate amount of such increases. [illegible] shows the aggregate payments for salaries [illegible] teachers in the month of January to have been [illegible] 64. The average monthly increase since to the [illegible] May is given as $2,186 63, equal to $25,845 24 a [illegible]. The total decrease is given as $163 33, the decrease [illegible] the Seventh, Tenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-[illegible] Wards.

[illegible] motion to suspend the reading of the report and [illegible] be printed, led to a somewhat animated discussion.

Commissioner HILLARD wanted to know where the [illegible] increase of pay went to before he could vote to [illegible]. The Board, through the report, might become [illegible] of facts that would induce immediate attention. [illegible] Board, in his view, was running to bankruptcy. [illegible] The most derelict merchant imaginable [illegible] admit such a loose system of incurring obligations [illegible] the Board were pursuing. He moved, as an [illegible], the reading of the entire document, and [illegible] have it printed.

[illegible] PHILLIPS urged the reading of the report [illegible] ground that if ordered to be printed without [illegible] to the Board, the members of the Board [illegible] hereafter in profound ignorance of its specific [illegible] all documents, he insisted, doomed to [illegible] were consigned to an arcana of oblivion [illegible] which they were seldom rescued. [illegible] to read the report prevailed.

[illegible] to the reading of the report, Commissioner PHILLIPS inquired where the $75,000 and upwards [illegible] on the total increase of salaries for the year was [illegible] from. The Board certainly had not a single dollar [illegible] appropriated for that purpose, unless additional [illegible] were granted by the Common Council.

Commissioner WEBB said there was a resource;—the Board could go to Albany at the next session of the Legislature and set forth their requirements in a body, and receive guarantee at least of payment of decent salaries to their teachers.

Connected with this subject of salaries of teachers, the Finance Committee submitted resolutions recommending the appropriation of $33,000 to $35,000 for the payment of the salaries of teachers and janitors in the Ward Schools, for the months of April and May respectively, the same being part of the $300,000 reserved for that purpose. Resolutions adopted.

ANOTHER MATTER OF FINANCE.

A resolution was submitted by the Finance Committee and adopted, directing the City Comptroller to have placed in the City Treasury $60,000, subject to the drafts of the Board on and after the 21st instant.

TWO NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Finance Committee submitted resolutions approving of the contracts for the erection of two new school buildings, one in Fourth-street, near University-place, another in Fifty-first-street, near Lexington-avenue. Resolutions adopted.

VAGRANT CHILDREN IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY.

Mr. John H. Eaton sent in quite a lengthy communication, stating that he was engaged in gathering neglected and vagrant children from the streets in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards for education and missionary efforts in their behalf. He proposes to establish an industrial school, and solicits aid of the Board in furnishing the school rooms with desks, benches, and other appurtenances. Laid on the table.

After some unimportant miscellaneous business the Board adjourned.

Meeting of the Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met last evening in the Chamber of the Board. Present—Alderman MOORE, Chairman; Aldermen VOORHIS and DRAKE.

There was quite a large number of persons present. The principal question before the Committee was the memorial of the Harlem Railroad Company to have the resolution, passed Dec. 27, 1854, prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street, eighteen months from that date, repealed. A remonstrance of the citizens and property-holders against the repeal was also before the Committee.

No one appeared on behalf of the Company.

Mr. BENJAMIN WHITLOCK was the first speaker. He spoke at some length, and characterized the tunnel from Thirty-second to Fortieth-street as a great nuisance, and very annoying to the people; and that the chimneys, or, as the Company term them, "Ventilators," disfigured the street. Also, that several persons had been killed and injured by this tunnel.

He asked "Why the Harlem Railroad Company should be ceded the whole of Fourth-avenue, when they had stated facts which they could not substantiate, and which even Mayor WOOD himself had shown not to be true?"

Ex-Alderman MOTT of the Twenty-first Ward, said that he did not appear as counsel, but only as an owner of property in the neighborhood, which was damaged by the railroad. He went on to say that every railroad was a nuisance where they used steam-power—that if buildings could not be erected on a street where steam was used, then the Railroad Company must give way and become subservient to the growth and prosperity of the City. That the Second, Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues were rapidly being built up above Forty-second-street, while Fourth-avenue remained just as it was. He contended, also, that according to the terms of the Ordinance the Company had no right to build the ventilators. That the memorial of the Company was written either by a person entirely unacquainted with the rights of the parties, or one who intended to wilfully deceive—and that they had not carried out their contract in good faith.

The New Steamer Arago.

The *Arago*, a new steamer for the Havre line, made her trial trip on Wednesday and Thursday, and returned Thursday noon.

The engines of the *Arago* are two of sixty-five inches diameter of cylinder and ten feet stroke; the performance of engines and boilers was very satisfactory, and gave promise of a good degree of speed and great permanence in the machinery.

The interesting feature of the trial was the introduction of the "drag-link" to couple the two engines in the place of the centre shaft, which has so often failed in double engines and occasioned expensive repairs. The drag-link connection has been long used with entire success in other forms of engine, and in connection with the oscillating engines seems to complete the great simplicity and directness of action of that form of engine.

The *Arago* is 300 feet long, 40½ feet beam, 31½ feet depth of hold, and has accommodation for 250 passengers.

The ship was built by WESTERVELT & SONS, joiner work by GUTTER & YOUNG, and engines from the Novelty Works of STILLMAN, ALLEN & CO. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., is the agent.

Alleged Case of Seduction.

DANIEL MAGEE, a rather respectable looking mechanic, was yesterday arrested by Captain STEVENSON, of the Sixteenth Ward, on the complaint of seducing Miss ELLEN MILLS, of No. 291 Thirty-fourth-street, on or about the 1st of November last, under the promise of marriage. The complainant is a woman of at least twenty, and rather prepossessing. ELLEN says she became acquainted with the man DANIEL in the month of July, 1854, from which time he commenced to pay his addresses to her. From July to November he was a warm and constant visitor, but soon after effecting his purpose under the promise of marriage, he forsook her company and neglected to fulfill his vows. He was held to answer by the magistrate.

Supposed Murder of an Infant.

MARGARET HOGAN, a resident of New-Jersey, was yesterday taken into custody and committed to the Tombs on the charge of having murdered her infant. The accused resided in the back part of Jersey City, near the marshy ground. The alleged father of the child is supposed to be a Frenchman. The complainant in this case, MARY ARTHUR, had observed her going into the woods with the child, and followed her; but going in the marsh she was unable to keep close to her on account of the tide setting in. She, however, watched the accused coming home, and asked her where the child was, she replied it was asleep in her arms. When MARGARET got home they asked her where the child was, she not having any child; she answered them by saying that she had given it to the father. The affair will be fully investigated by Justice CONNOLLY.

Scalded to Death.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of a child, about 4 years of age, named ELIZABETH ESLING, at No. 8 Batavia-street, that came to its death from scalds. The accident occurred on Tuesday morning last, while the mother was lifting the teapot from the stove. The child was sitting opposite to the fire, and the mother had tilted the teapot in order to give the family their breakfast. She had, it appears, just taken hold of the handle, and was lifting it up, when the teapot fell on the stove, throwing the hot tea and steam on the lower part of the body and right leg, scalding the child. The little girl lingered in great agony till yesterday morning, when death relieved her from her sufferings. It is supposed the heat of the stove had been so intense that it melted the solder of the teapot.

The Knife-Stabbing Cases.

PETER MULLANEY, residing at No. 216 East Eleventh-street, was taken into custody yesterday, charged with stabbing JOHN MCGEE with a dirk knife in the side. The wound, which was inflicted while the two were in a scuffle, is considered highly dangerous. Justice WOOD committed the accused for examination.

CHARLES FRANCIS, a Swede, was yesterday captured by officer FULLERMAN, while attempting to escape after having inflicted a serious wound with a knife on his wife. The accused, who is a sailor, resides in the house corner of Dover and Water streets. He and his wife had some family difficulty, and in a passion he deliberately walked up to her and plunged the knife into her side, inflicting a serious wound. Justice CONNOLLY committed both the accused and witness to the Tombs to wait instructions from the Coroner.

Meeting of the Bricklayers Benevolent Protective Union.

A general meeting of this Association, which now comprises upwards of 300 members, was called on Thursday evening at the Union Shades, corner of Great Jones-street in the Bowery. The object of the meeting was the adoption of a report drawn up by the Committee in reference to the possibility of an advance in the general rate of wages. It would appear that up to the commencement of the present year a journeyman's wages have been uniformly two dollars a day, and in spite of the permanent high prices of provisions since that period, a reduction to fourteen shillings has been imposed, which is now the subject of complaint and remonstrance.

It was agreed respectfully to address the master builders of New-York, with a view to demonstrate to them the necessity of a return to the old rate of wages. This being the principal business of the evening, on its conclusion the Association adjourned.

Cricket at Newark, N. J.

The Newark Cricket Club commence their season on Monday next, on their new ground, Railroad-avenue, a little south of the Chestnut-street Depôt. Twenty-two of the members will play a match. During the Winter recess this Club has had several additional members, and promises a splendid season.

☞ Fanny Fern is writing a story for the New-York *Ledger*, for which it is said the publisher has to pay her *one hundred dollars a column!* She has the privilege of making, and is requested to make—so the publisher says—the story as long as possible, and it may be matter of doubt if she will ever stop. A hundred dollars a column is a strong inducement to amplification.

Fires.

The frame building No. 348 Second-avenue, occupied as a baker's shop, was damaged by fire to the amount of $300 at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night.... An attempt was made on Wednesday evening, by some party as yet unknown, to burn the premises No. 470 Greenwich-street. A quantity of inflammable materials saturated with camphene was found on fire in the second story by a clerk. The fire had not made much headway, and was soon extinguished.

Mayor's Office....THURSDAY.

SUNDAY ABSTINENCE.

The number of liquor shops reported by the Captains of Police as having been open for the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday last was 551.

CARELESS WORKMEN IN NASSAU-STREET.

Persons passing No. 132 Nassau-street are informed that a heap of bricks were allowed by careless workmen to fall from a considerable height in dangerous proximity with the heads of persons in that narrow and busy street. The complainant fears the instance may not be solitary, and that it will be well to keep a sharp look-out in perambulating that locality.

GRIEVOUS DESERTION.

M. J. GREENFELDT, of No. 79 Mott-street, disconsolately mourns the absence of his wife, CLARA AUGUSTINE, who "left his home at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and he has not since been able to find her."

ORGANIZED BAND OF ROWDIES.

Complaint is made by many citizens that a numerous section of this fraternity has for several months past infested the neighborhood of James-street and Madison. Especially are their efforts directed to the annoyance of the congregation of James-street Church, the public school, and the residents of that locality. The case was referred to the Captain of the Fourth Ward.

MORE ABOUT THE DOG NUISANCE.

We are desired to notice a communication from Mr. F. O. ROONEY, addressed to the Mayor, calling his Honor's attention to the increasing and dangerous nuisance of the dogs found in the City, and *chiefly those exposed for sale in the busy part of Wall-street*, with the beams of a hot sun playing upon them all day. Mr. ROONEY tells how a dog sprung on him in passing up Water-street, tearing his clothes, but fortunately inflicting no wound. Before a policeman could be found both dog and its owner had vanished. He adds: "Ever since, the sight of a dog makes me shudder at the thought of the probable dreadful death I so narrowly escaped."

Alleged Grand Larceny.

A man named JOHN PORTER was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a draft for £25 from JOHN NEAL, of Chicago. PORTER, on their way down in the cars, had wormed himself into the confidence of the complainant, and at last asked him where he was going, and what amount of money he had. NEAL replied that he had this check or draft for £25, and intended to go home. PORTER laughed at him and called him a fool, stating that a trifle such as that would not treat his friends all around when he got there. Why would he not go to Australia, there was the spot to make money. By expatiating at some length on the pleasures of digging for gold, and the drudgery, perhaps, of being compelled to dig potatoes or carry the hod when he reached the land of his birth, he persuaded NEAL to join him in a voyage to Australia. Arrived at New-York, they put up at a boarding-house, and had supper. NEAL gave the draft to PORTER to look at, and by some means or another it disappeared, and he accused his associate of the theft. The papers have been sent down to the Grand Jury. The journey to Australia is likely to be postponed.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen....WEDNESDAY, May 16.

D. D. CONOVER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman HASWELL—*Whereas*, The monthly record of the Prison Association of this City for the month of April last, formally and publicly reports the arrangements of a majority of the City Prisons to be of a character inconsistent with the requirements thereof, and also opposed to the health of its inmates; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to —— to visit and examine the condition and capacities of the City Prisons, and report their opinions thereon at as early a date as may be practicable.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies have the names of the different streets painted upon the gas-lamps at the corners. Referred.

By Councilman SEELY—Preamble stating that through the praiseworthy and efficient services of officers Joseph Leemans, S. R. Thorne, Lorenzo D. Place, Thomas Barton, Henry Evans, George Green, Edward K. Brush, and Michael Malony, Louis Baker, the alleged murderer of William Poole, has been arrested; with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of said officers for $500 each. Laid on the table.

By Councilman SCHENCK—That the pier foot of Watts-street, North River, be extended. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

By Councilman BARRETT—In favor of paying to foreman of Engine Company No. 16, $261 82, funeral expenses of Antonio Carrenetti, who lost his life while discharging his duties as a fireman. Referred.

By Councilman BEAN—Preamble, with resolution, that the object of the grant to Jacob Sharp and others to lay a railroad in Broadway, be referred to a Special Committee of Five, to report to this Board what action, if any, is necessary in relation thereto. Laid over.

By Councilman MAYHEW—*Whereas*, Gen. Anthony Lamb, a highly esteemed fellow-citizen, who has held and honorably discharged the duties of various official positions, has been removed by death, therefore

Resolved, That this Board attend his funeral, at No. 4 Albion-place, Fourth-street, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman PINCKNEY in the Chair, and took up for consideration various papers which had been previously referred to it.

The report of the Committee on Police in relation to augmenting the Police force of the City, being the special order was taken up. The report of the Committee, concurring with the action of the Board of Aldermen, was read, apportioning the additional Policemen as follows: First Ward, five; Fourth, five; Eleventh, seven; Twelfth, ten; Fourteenth, four; Sixteenth, two.

The resolution to adopt the report was lost, and it was resolved that when the Committee rise they report in favor of laying on the table.

The Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices on the increase of the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, to commence from the 1st of January last, passed the Committee of the Whole. The Board then adjourned to Friday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 20, 28, 35, 36, 42, 14, 46, 50, 55.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated motions and Nos. 14, 65, 98, 99, 87, 22, 25. *Circuit*—Nos. 1278, 1372, 3763, 3865.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 910, 311, 316, 317, 213, 885, 394, 4064, 737, 841, 567, 412, 880, 854½, 293, 635, 633, 540, 432, 643, 815, 833, 1123, 871½, 906, 175, 558, 801, 607, 219, 61, 80, 683, 35, 746, 745, 603, 898, 809.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 633, 666, 668, 669 to 680. *Part II.*—Nos. 627, 629, 551, 637, 643, 644, 583, 681 to 588, 641.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

TOWAGE—CONTRACT.

Daniel Shea et al. vs. The Sloop Watchman.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steamboat *Pope Catlin* to recover the sum of $100, which they alleged the captain of the sloop had agreed to pay them for a towage service. The owners of the sloop denied the agreement, and set up that they had always been ready and willing to pay the usual rate of towage, namely, $10 per hour. Decree for the libelants for the sum of $33 75.

For libelants, Mr. Bogardus; for claimants, Mr. Ketcham.

Daniel Shea et al. vs. The Schooner Pilgrim.—This was a case similar to the above, and the same decree was ordered to be entered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Abijah Fisher, Thomas Dewey et al. vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—On the 6th of April instant, an order was made *ex parte* on the application of the defendant, removing this action to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on a petition, under the first section of the Judiciary act of 1789, showing that the plaintiffs are citizens of the State of New-York, and that the defendant is a corporation, created by and existing under a law of the State of Connecticut, and that the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of $500, exclusive of costs.

The plaintiffs now move to vacate the order of the 6th of April, on the ground that it was granted without any notice to the plaintiffs of an application for it.

Also in an affidavit, setting forth the act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 11, 1846, and also stating that such act was accepted by the defendant; that the defendant, on being organized as a company, elected a President residing in this City, established and kept a transfer office here; that the principal part of the whole business of the Company has been done here, and that a majority of the officers, Directors and stockholders have at all times been citizens of the State of New-York, and residing therein.

Mr. H. E. Davies for plaintiffs; Mr. W. C. Noyes for defendant.

BOSWORTH, Justice.—As a general rule, a party who has appeared in an action in the Courts of this State is entitled by the rule regulating the practice in them to notice of all motions that may be subsequently made in the action. To this rule there are many exceptions. Many orders are obtained *ex parte*, such as extensions for time to answer, reply, &c. The act of Congress under which the order in question was made does not require notice of presenting the petition for a removal of the cause to be given. It declares that if the defendant shall, at the time of *entering* his appearance in such State Court, *file a petition* for the removal of the cause for trial into the next Circuit Court, to be held in the district where the suit is pending, and offer sufficient security for his entering in such Court, on the first day of its session, copies of the process against him, and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally requisite therein, the State Court shall accept the surety, *and proceed no further in the case*.

There was a strict literal compliance by the defendant, with the provisions of this act, in the proceedings taken by it, to obtain the order of the 6th of April.

It would be more orderly to give notice of the presenting of such a petition, and perhaps discreet to require it in all cases.

The notice on which the pending motion was made, does not specify this irregularity, nor intimate any intention to move to vacate the order of the 6th of April, on account of it. Rule 25 is express that "when the motion is for irregularity, the notice of motion shall specify the irregularity complained of." This not having been done, there is no obstacle to deciding the motion on its merits.

The defendant was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, passed on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1844. By its charter it was authorized to construct a Railroad from New-Haven to the west end of the State of Connecticut, and to transport and carry upon it persons and property. Leaving out of view the effect of an act subsequently passed by the State of New-York, it is a Corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut.

By the act of its incorporation its business was to be done within the limits of that State. By its business I mean the transportation of persons and property. Such a Corporation is a citizen of the State of Connecticut within the meaning of the 12th section of the act of Congress referred to. If sued in the Courts of this State by a citizen of this State, it has an absolute right, on applying in time, and in a proper manner, to have the action removed into the Circuit Court of the United States, provided the matter in dispute, is over $500 in amount.

The fact that some, or many of its Stockholders are citizens of this State would not affect such right. That is expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Louisville Railroad Company *vs.* Letson. 2 How. U. S. S. C. R. 507, 8.

That Court said, "But there is a broader ground upon which we desire to be understood, upon which we altogether rest our present judgment, although it might be maintained upon the narrow ground already suggested. It is that a corporation created by and doing business in a particular State, is to be deemed to all intents and purposes as a person, although an artificial person, an inhabitant of the same State, for the purposes of its incorporation, capable of being treated as a citizen of that State, as much as a natural person." Marshall *vs.* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 16 How., 314.

Unless the defendant, by subsequent legislative acts, has ceased to be a corporation created by the State of Connecticut, it would seem to be clear that it has the right to have this action tried in a Court of the United States.

The act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed May 11, 1846, authorized the defendant to continue and extend their Railroad within this State to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company's line of road, and convey persons and property on the same.

That act describes the defendant as a corporation, "chartered by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut."

It confers upon the defendant power to acquire title to the necessary real estate, by agreement with the owners of it, or by proceedings in Chancery, on making just compensation. The 8th section enacts that "said company shall be liable to be sued by summons, in the same manner as corporations created by the laws of this State," &c.

The 8th section, and the acceptance of the act by the company, may preclude the company from objecting that any judgment recovered against it, in the Courts of this State, in an action commenced by summons, is not as conclusive upon it in every respect as a judgment recovered in a similar cause of action against a corporation of this State would be against the latter.

But this provision is not more comprehensive than section 427 of the Code. That declares that an action against a corporation created by or under the laws of any other State Government, or country, may be brought in this Court, by a resident of this State, for any cause of action.

The act of Congress authorizing the removal of actions from the State Courts, applies only to those actions as to which the original jurisdiction of the United States, and of the State Courts, is concurrent.

The fact that the defendant was regularly prosecuted in this Court, and that this Court has jurisdiction of the action, does not affect the question whether the defendant has a right to have the action removed.

The act of May 11, 1846, treats and speaks of the defendant as a Connecticut Corporation; grants to it, as such, certain privileges and powers, and reserves to the State that passed it the right to alter or repeal such act at any time.

The State of Connecticut, by an act passed in May, 1846, authorized the defendant to accept of the act passed by this State, and to exercise, and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges conferred thereby.

The defendant was created and exists by force of the act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut. Another statute of that State confirms to it all the powers and privileges which this State consented it might exercise and enjoy within the limits of this State.

If a Legislature of this State should repeal the act of May 11, 1846, it would nevertheless be an existing Corporation, with all the powers conferred by its original Charter. If a Legislature of Connecticut should repeal the act of its incorporation it would cease to exist.

It is a Corporation, created by the State of Connecticut; its locality is in that State, but has the privilege granted to it by this State of extending its road and running its cars within this State. This privilege and the exercise of it makes it none the less a Corporation, created and existing solely by force of the statute of the State of Connecticut.

The plaintiffs' affidavit states that "the principal, if not the whole business of said defendant, was transacted at their office in the City of New-York," down to the third of July last.

The business here referred to cannot mean that of carrying persons or property on the Railroad. That is the business which the Company was incorporated to transact.

That is wholly done in the State of Connecticut, except the transportation may be continued into, or commenced within the State of New-York.

The large business done at their office in the City of New-York, is probably not that which was designed by its charter or the act of this State, as its principal business, nor that which was expected to be a source of profit or loss to the Company.

I think the order of the 6th of April is a proper one to be made on the facts as they now appear, and that the motion to vacate it should be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 17.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Goodwin vs. Bean.—In this case it appears that in August, 1854, Gilman Goodwin, the plaintiff, agreed to shore up the east gable wall of house No. 48 West Fourteenth-street, in the best manner, for $225. He did the work, but the defendant has refused to pay him, and he now sues to recover the above amount with interest and costs.

The defence is that Goodwin agreed to perform the work in the best manner, but that it was very carelessly and unskillfully done, so that it settled and cracked, so that he sustained damage to the amount of $2,000, for which he demands judgment.

To the answer of the defendant, the plaintiff put in a reply denying that the work was done negligently, or that the walls sunk. Sealed verdict.

Chauncey Schaffer for plaintiff; Burrill, Davidson and Burrill for defendant.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Rice vs. Dingledein.—The Jury in this case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, brought in a verdict yesterday morning for the plaintiff for $180.

Trial for Murder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—MAY 17.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

THE FIRST MURDER CASE IN THIS COURT UNDER THE NEW LAW—TRIAL OF JOSEPH HALL FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM O'BRIEN ON NEW YEAR'S DAY—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Yesterday, the first case of murder ever tried in this Court, was conducted by the District Attorney for the people, and by Mr. Richard Busteed for the prisoner, before Hon. Recorder Smith. It will be remembered, that on the evening of last New Year's Day, at a store in Grand-street, a man named O'Brien was suddenly shot by his bosom friend, named Joseph Hall, for some unaccountable reason—there being absolutely no motive for the deed, as the two men had always been noted for the warmest friendship—their purses, and all that they possessed, as was shown by witnesses yesterday, being held in common, and their mutual affection being more than brotherly. The District Attorney, in opening the case, remarked that it was the most extraordinary homicide he had ever heard of—an opinion which the Recorder, in his charge to the Jury, fully endorsed. Such a case, said the Recorder, is scarcely to be found in the annals of crime.

The District Attorney commenced by reading the following deposition of Dr. Wright, of the New-York City Hospital, taken before the Coroner, Dr. Wright being unable to attend in Court.

F. Markoe Wright, M. D., affirms and says: I am house-surgeon in the New-York Hospital; the deceased was admitted on the evening of the 1st of this month, between 8 and 9 o'clock, suffering from gun-shot wounds on the body; he lingered until about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 3d inst., when he died; autopsy revealed three penetrating wounds, one entering nearly over the ensiform cartilage of the sternum, glancing from the cartilage of the seventh rib, and the ball lodging under the skin about four inches from the point of entrance; this ball was extracted during the life of the patient; the second wound passed through the sixth rib on the right side, near its junction with the cartilage, passed through the diaphragm, through the right lobe of the liver, which was greatly enlarged, through the margin of the right kidney, and through the twelfth rib, the ball lodging in the muscles over that rib; the third wound was found posteriorly entering between the ninth and tenth ribs, about two inches from the spinal column, passing directly through the chest and entering the lower lobe of the right lung, in the substance of which the ball was found; this lobe was completely engorged with blood and entirely impervious to air; some eight or ten ounces of blood and serum were found in the right side of the chest; I am of opinion that these injuries were the cause of his death.

F. MARKOE WRIGHT, M. D.

Taken January 5, 1855.
J. HILTON, Coroner.

After reading this deposition the District Attorney proceeded to call witnesses for the prosecution.

John Pitts deposed: I reside at No. 51 Grand-street, where I keep a grocery and feed store; I resided there on New-Year's Day last; I know the accused, Joseph Hall; I have known him seven or eight years; I knew O'Brien, the deceased; I had known him about three years; they came into my store about a quarter to 7 on New Year's night; my brother, Mr. Shaner, and myself were in the store; my brother went away before the occurrence took place; I came in from tea; Mr. Hall introduced me to his friends and O'Brien; he introduced me in a very joking way; he introduced Shaner as Sheriff Shaner; he said, if I would go down Broadway with him to an old woman's, he would "pay the shot," and I should see Bill O'Brien dance all over the room; the old woman would make him dance round the table, which was a rapping table; the old woman was a spiritual medium; I told him I did not believe in any such thing as that; next he asked my brother to go with him; my brother answered that he did not believe in [illegible] rappings, and he would not go; then my brother left and went to his tea; Hall said to O'Brien, "Bill, you picked up a dollar bill from Mr. Gooderson's floor to-day which belonged to me;" O'Brien said, "I know it, I did, but we've had luck to pay out money on Monday—I'll give it to you to-morrow;" then they had some conversation in a joking way which I could not make out; they were perfectly sober, and good-humored towards each other; I do not know whether they drank in my place or not; the next I heard was O'Brien saying to Hall, "Joe, I owe you two shillings;" Hall says, "Bill, it is seven shillings, and I'll have seven shillings or I'll shoot;" previous to that he had said, "You shan't leave the house until you give me seven shillings;" I had not seen the pistol at this time; the next instant he did shoot; I did not see him draw a pistol; I did not think he had a pistol; my first thought was that they were playing a joke; then O'Brien fell, and two shots occurred right in upon one another; it was a Colt's six-barreled revolver; O'Brien had no pistol; Hall fired three times; the shots were one immediately after the other; O'Brien might have fallen on the second shot, perhaps not till the third; O'Brien was not more than four or five feet from Hall; after O'Brien fell, Hall stepped forward and took his pistol between his knees, and drawing it up to his own ear, shot himself in the neck; then he pitched himself forward, falling on the floor near O'Brien; he fell on his right side, and bled very profusely; I was looking for a policeman; while I was looking for one, Hall got up; he appeared to be a little more rational; he sat down and said he should die soon; I think O'Brien said, "Joe, I didn't think you would have done that;" Hall wanted them to go away, but I would not let him; I said he must go to the Station-house; Shaner went out when the third shot was fired; my brother came in; he was frightened as well as myself; I went along to the Station-house with Hall, and fell in with a Policeman, named George, a German; Hall told me to let go my hold of him, as he could walk well enough; he did not allude to the occurrence; when we got to the Station-house it was just 7½ o'clock; I left him there and ran back to my store; O'Brien said to me, "I didn't think Joe would have hurt the hair of my head;" Officer Lent was at the store; he sent for a litter, and wanted to help O'Brien to lie down upon it, but O'Brien walked to the litter and got upon it; he said he thought he could walk to the Hospital; he was carried there, and I never saw him afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I have noticed the prisoner's manner; I have noticed what I thought were sudden fits of insanity; the first that I discovered of it was, when he was sitting in a chair, and would hear a noise; he would start wildly and fall back in the chair; he would be telling about his travels in California, when he would suddenly start and turn pale; this would pass away in a minute and he would resume his former manner, only that the thread of his story would be interrupted, and he would go on to another subject; at the moment of his firing the pistol on the night in question, he had the most terrific look I ever saw; all was done so quick that I cannot say how long the look lasted; when I told him he should not leave the store after the firing had taken place, he did not resist, but remained perfectly passive; he went to the Station-house with me, unaccompanied by an officer.

By the Court—For the last seven or eight months previous to the firing I had noticed these sudden paroxysms.

By the District Attorney—I have often heard him talk about the spirit rappings; he seemed to be a believer in them; I think he had been to see a medium that night before he came to my store.

The District Attorney read the deposition of Mr. Shaner taken before the Coroner.

William T. Shaner, being sworn, says: I reside at No. 9 Chatham-street; I am the person who was present and referred to by the last witness; the occurrence spoken of took place on last Monday evening about seven o'clock; I went to Mr. Pitt's store in company with the accused and deceased; they were both sober; a dispute occurred about a dollar bill that the accused had lost, and O'Brien had picked up off Mr. Gooderson's floor; the dispute was about the amount that O'Brien owed the accused; I have often seen them have similar disputes; it did not seem to be an angry dispute; after a short time the accused seemed suddenly seized with a fit of anger or excitement that I had never before seen him in; I saw him put his right hand in his left inside coat-pocket; I was standing to the left of the accused; when he took his hand from his pocket I saw a pistol in it; he passed quickly behind me, and towards where O'Brien stood; I saw the pistol when he passed behind and as the left of me; as soon as I saw the pistol in his hand, I caught hold of him around the body with my arms, and pulled both of his arms down; he exclaimed to O'Brien, "Pay me that money, pay me that money;" he told me to let go of him, and I did so, and stepped a little to the left side of him, when he fired two shots; he was facing and about two or three feet from O'Brien, at the time; as O'Brien was falling he fired another shot at him; I then ran out of doors; we had been about two hours together, previous to the occurrence; I never heard threats pass between the deceased and the accused; I left after the last shot was fired; I did not see the accused shoot himself; the accused was talking about Spirit Rappers, and was about going to see them; the accused said if I went along I would see O'Brien dance; we had drank only once before going to Mr. Pitts; I think it was a light whisky-skin that he drank; I am certain that neither of them were intoxicated at the time.

Taken Jan. 3, 1855. WILLIAM T. SHANER.
J. HILTON, Coroner.

Isaac Lent, examined by the District Attorney: I am a police officer of the Eighth Ward; last New-Year's night I was called to Mr. Pitt's store; when I went in O'Brien laid on the floor, with his hands folded on his breast; he said he was in great pain; Mr. Pitt's brother and I raised him up; I opened his clothes, and saw blood on his shirt; he mentioned Hall's name a great many times; I found a pistol there; there were five chambers, which had been all exploded; on examining it at the station-house we found one chamber had not been loaded; I sent for a litter and took O'Brien to the hospital; he got out of the litter himself and walked to a bed; the Doctors came and probed his wounds; O'Brien said "I have been hurt worse than this before—there's no danger of my dying;" he said he did not wish Hall to be hurt for shooting him, but he didn't think he would have done it; I afterwards saw Hall at the station-house; he was taken the next morning by another officer to Jefferson Market Station-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—When Hall was in the station-house that night, he took me by the arm, and said "Somebody has cut me—I am bleeding to death;" I told him he was not bleeding; the wound in his neck had been bound up; he was much excited; I tried to pacify him all I could; I have known Hall for fifteen or sixteen years; I never was very intimate with him; I had not noticed anything particular about him; he always appeared very quiet whenever I saw him.

The remaining witness for the prosecution not being in Court, the Recorder told Mr. Busteed to proceed with the defence, the District Attorney reserving the right to call the witness when he appeared in Court.

Mr. Busteed then opened the case for the prisoner in an affecting and effective speech.

Edward Graham, examined by Mr. Busteed for the defence: I am a member of the police force; I used to know Mr. Hall seven years ago; I had previously known him about eight years; we were both of us engaged in the Centre Market; I used to see him at that time every day; from his manners and actions, we used to call him "Crazy Joe." All of us about the market considered him crazy. He was generally liked and pitied.

Thomas Moore, examined by Mr. Busteed: I am a police officer; I have known the prisoner eight years or more; I have been intimate with him; I always considered him wild and flighty; I never saw him in any trouble; he is very peaceable and quiet; I was in the habit of going to Mr. Dean's, where he staid, at the corner of Broadway and Canal; sometimes when I went there he would not know me from a stranger, though I was very intimate with him; after talking to him for some time, he would recollect me; we were in the habit of seeing each other every day; this was before he went to California; after he returned I saw him frequently; he sometimes would not know me then; I knew O'Brien also; I have frequently seen them together.

By the District Attorney—His actions were wild; he would come across the street, staring about, and looking like a maniac; he was thought harmless; everybody liked him; he bore a very good name.

Samuel S. Davis, examined by Mr. Busteed: I was on the police till about four weeks ago; I have known the prisoner about eighteen or twenty years; I worked with him at my uncle's, on a farm at Fort Washington, some four or five years; he left and came to New-York; it is about fifteen years since we worked together; I have known a sudden spell come on him, and he would drive me out of the field; I was afraid of him, he was so wild; there never was an unkind word between us.

By the Court—His conduct, generally, was peaceable and quiet; we all of us thought a great deal of him.

By Mr. Busteed—I heard that my uncle once locked him up in one of these fits, to protect him from going away.

To the District Attorney—I saw him after he came from California; we were sitting together in a store, when suddenly he started up and went out; I went out after him, and he did not appear to recognize me; I thought it was one of these spells again, and I left him.

William Beebe, examined by Mr. Busteed: I am a saddler; my store is in Broadway; I know the prisoner; I know O'Brien; I have seen them frequently in company; I was with them a few days before the homicide; they appeared to be the best friends—quite social companions; I have been with Hall to the Spiritual Manifestations; it was the Sunday before New Year's; he told me to put my hand on the table; he said the Spirits would tell me the truth, if I did so; he appeared to act curiously while he was sitting there; he said if I had any "dead-and-gone relations" they would come to me; the place was kept by Mrs. Trapheagen; the table did move—I don't know how; he told me he believed in the Rappings.

Samuel Gilman, examined by Mr. Busteed: I am acquainted with the prisoner; I have known him six or seven years; I recollect his return from California; I was with him sitting on a sofa, one evening, talking about his travels; if he heard a noise in the street or anywhere, he would start up wildly, and then begin to talk on another subject; I thought there was something wrong with his mind.

Francis A. Thomas, examined by Mr. Busteed: I am a practising physician; I reside on Blackwell's Island; I am in charge there with Dr. Sawyer; the prisoner was under my charge; he was brought there soon after New-Years; he was very weak from loss of blood, and was suffering from a gun-shot wound in the neck, on the right side, under the jaw, near the carotid artery; he was operated on at the Hospital; we did not find the ball; the ball remains in his neck still; he was in a very critical condition for about ten days; he was very quiet and obedient to orders; O'Brien's death was concealed from him to prevent excitement on his part; I have heard the testimony of the preceding witnesses; I should think he was subject to fits of aberration of mind; insanity may come on in cases where the patient is at other times sane; [illegible] cases of those paroxysms, a party would have to [illegible] he committed; a predisposition to insanity is religious excitement; [illegible] would be a powerfully exciting cause.

Benjamin Franklin, examined by Mr. Busteed: I am a practising physician at Blackwell's Island; the prisoner was under my charge; I agree with Dr. Thomas as to the predisposing causes of insanity; as a matter of medical opinion, I should think the prisoner was in a state of partial insanity; while under the influence of such aberration, I should not regard him as having a knowledge of what he was doing; I noticed something in his conduct that indicated a depression of reason; he once thought his bed was [illegible] above the floor, and was much afraid of falling out.

The Recorder here said that he thought sufficient evidence had been adduced on the part of the defence, to satisfy the minds of the Jury as to the condition of the prisoner.

Mr. Busteed would only examine one more witness:

Mrs. Dean deposed: I have known Hall fifteen years; he was a member of my family eleven years; he was always esteemed for his general kindness and affectionate ways; I have seen him excitable many times; once he was conversing with me about a young lady he was engaged to be married to; suddenly he had a wild look that frightened me; I ran away from him; another time I was speaking to him, when suddenly he said, pointing to the basement windows, "I walked twice by the house, and looked at those windows, and they looked like your tomb;" he was very pale, very wild, and the sweat poured down his face. The witness detailed some other evidences of his singular wild conduct. She was quite satisfied that he was crazy. He was at her house the night before the homicide; he complained of pains in his head, and said he felt awful. The witness continued—I saw him on that occasion with a pistol; he laid it on the sofa; my daughter jumped up from her chair and sat down upon the sofa; she asked him what he wanted with the pistol; he replied, "Are you not afraid of [illegible]?"

The case closed here, Mr. Busteed waiving his right to sum up. The Recorder addressed the Jury, dwelling upon the evidence as it related to the prisoner's mental condition. It was one of the most extraordinary tragedies which had ever come to his knowledge. The testimony of the many respectable witnesses left no doubt that the prisoner was subject to paroxysms, during the continuance of which he could not be considered accountable for his acts.

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity." The prisoner was remanded until inquiries had been made, prior to his final disposition.

LONG ISLAND.

Desperate Attempt to Commit Suicide.

MRS. CONDEN, of Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, made a determined effort to terminate her existence on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. It appears that Mrs. CONDEN has resided in the basement at her son's house. She is a widow about sixty years of age, and has been for the last year somewhat demented. Her son and his family live on the first floor. After getting up in the morning they were horrified to hear loud groans from some one outside. On looking out they observed Mrs. CONDEN in her night dress, lying in the cistern with her throat cut. On being taken into the house she appeared quite out of her reason, and unable to give any answer. From the quantity of blood seen in her room, it appeared that the unhappy woman had attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat. Having failed in effecting her object—as such suicides generally fail—she next attempted to drown herself in the cistern. Dr. MCELHERAN having been called in, found a deep wound about three inches wide, across the lower part of the throat, and the left jugular vein was severed. The arteries and windpipe were uninjured. The wound having been dressed, the patient was sent to the hospital. There is little hope of her recovery, owing to the great loss of blood.

The Williamsburg Election Riot Cases.

The points raised Wednesday by defendants' counsel were not decided by the Court—the understanding being that the District Attorney should reply when he summed up, and that the Judge would in his charge state his views.

Mr. HAMILTON summed up upon the whole case, and the evidence on behalf of the defendants, ROSE and O'BRIEN; Mr. DARLINGTON for LEE, and Mr. [illegible] for FAGAN. Mr. LAPAUGH commenced in behalf of the rest of the prisoners, and had not concluded at the rising of the Court. The case will probably be given to the Jury this afternoon.

Sabbath School Celebration.

The Episcopalian Sabbath Schools of the Eastern District of Brooklyn celebrated their anniversary yesterday, at 2 o'clock. They assembled in the Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, South Ninth and Fourth streets, and thence proceeded to St. Mark's Church, where they listened to a sermon by Rev. Mr. HAIGHT, and afterwards partook of a collation.

Assault with a Deadly Weapon.

A man named C. MCCLEAREN, was brought before Justice CURTIS, in Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with stabbing Mr. JOSEPH EDWARDS with a pitch-fork. The accused went into complainant's yard in DeBevoise-street, and commenced removing manure without permission, and when remonstrated with by Mr. EDWARDS, stabbed him with a fork in his leg. Accused was committed to answer.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

Mr. PHILIP SMITH, arrested on a charge of violating the Sunday law in Brooklyn, several weeks ago, was acquitted before Justice BLACKLEY, yesterday, as also were two others charged with a similar offence.

Price of a Kiss in Brooklyn.

Justice SMITH, Brooklyn, fined RICHARD [illegible] $10 for kissing a married lady in the street without first having obtained her consent. The plea of defendant was, that he was near-sighted, and mistook complainant for another lady.

Kings County Hospital.

There are at present 431 patients remaining in this Hospital. During the past week twelve died.

Fire and Accident.

Late Wednesday night a fire broke out in a stable owned by DANIEL M. [illegible], on North Eighth-street, E. D. Brooklyn, which was entirely consumed. Loss $200; no insurance. A small stable adjoining, owned by [illegible], was also destroyed. Loss $150; no insurance. Two houses adjoining, owned by [illegible] HALL and MR. [illegible], were slightly damaged. The loss is covered by insurance. A German fell into a deep cistern while the fire was raging, and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of several firemen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Contested Election.

It has been decided by Judge HAINES that the rejection of the ballots cast in the First Ward of Jersey City, at the late municipal election, upon which "Pound Keeper" was spelled "Pond Master," was illegal, and therefore DAVID S. MANNERS is the Mayor elect. The full written opinion of the Judge has not yet been rendered, but his determination in this effect has been announced. This opinion will settle the question of the Mayoralty, and enable the authorities to proceed with business without further embarrassment. This result was generally anticipated. SELAH HILL, the opposing candidate, conceded it, and resigned the office immediately after the election—conceding that a majority of votes were cast for Mr. MANNERS.

Fire.

On Wednesday night a small building near Edge's Fireworks Manufactory, was destroyed by an explosion. It stood across the street from the main building, and was close to the magazine. The building contained a large quantity of fire-wheels which had been placed there to dry, and fire being in some manner communicated to them the building was blown up, and for a few minutes a column of beautiful tinted smoke of reddish color arose and illumined the neighborhood. The firemen arrived at the spot with surprising promptness, but the fire had been extinguished by pails of water. It is believed that fire was communicated to the building by boys, as several of them have lurked about the establishment of late, watching an opportunity to steal fireworks in preparation for the Fourth of July.

The late Emperor Nicholas.

DR. MANDT, the physician who attended the Czar NICHOLAS in his last illness, has published a circumstantial account of the closing scenes of the monarch's life. "A 10 minutes past three," says the doctor, "he asked me, after I had examined the state of his [illegible], 'Must I, then, die?' I answered, 'Yes, Sire.' Not a muscle of his face moved—not the least quickening of pulsation. 'How,' said he, 'can you find the courage thus to doom me to death—to tell me so to my face?' 'Sire,' said I, 'by so doing I fulfil a promise made to you a year and a half ago; the moment of which you then spoke to me, alas! has come; moreover, I thus fulfil a duty to the Emperor. You have several hours to live; you are in full possession of your faculties, and can direct them as your will. [illegible] I believe so. Lastly, Sire, I love you, and this is not the moment to conceal the truth, which I am sure you can bear to hear.' His countenance became serene, and he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I thank you.'"

On the 17th ult. 600 tons of Northern ice were received at Louisville, where it is selling at 80 cents per 100 pounds, or $16 per ton.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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More Mormon Troubles—Escape of the Murderers of Captain Gunnison.

We publish this morning, from a correspondent of the Daily Times, full details of the trial of three Indians for the murder of Captain Gunnison and his companions. Our readers will recollect the excitement which pervaded the public mind when news of this bloody and brutal massacre reached this country, as well as the vigorous efforts made by the Government to detect and capture the savage miscreants by whom it was perpetrated. These efforts were successful. The murderers were captured, brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, and tried before the District Court in the Territory of Utah. *The testimony was clear and undisputed.* The accused parties were proved beyond all possibility of doubt to have been the murderers. No attempt even was made to rebut the evidence. The guilt of the Indians was conceded; and yet the Jury returned a verdict of *manslaughter* only. The facts stated by our correspondent show conclusively that this result is due entirely to the *interference of the Mormons*, who seem to be in league with the Indians in resisting the authority of the United States. The verdict was rendered by a Mormon Jury, acting under the direction of the Mormon leaders.

But the whole story is not yet told. The sentence of the Court was that the Indians, for this brutal massacre of eight or ten American citizens and soldiers should be imprisoned *for three years.* They were accordingly handed over to the authorities of Utah, (Mormons,) and committed to prison to serve out their terms. But within less than a week *they were permitted to escape*, and are again at large. We learn from our private correspondence that no doubt whatever is entertained by Col. Steptoe and the authorities, that the whole thing has been brought about by the Mormons for the express purpose of conciliating the Indians and exasperating them against the Federal authority. For some time past, Mormon missionaries have been maintained among the Indians, and Brigham Young has proposed that *intermarriage* between the Indians and the Mormons be introduced and encouraged as rapidly as possible.

These occurrences indicate the commencement of a system of tampering with the Indians on the part of the Mormon leaders, from which the worst results may be apprehended. We have reason to believe that the United States authorities are fully alive to the extent of the danger, and are prepared to take such precautions as may be needful.

Concealed Weapons.

A strong effort is now being made in Louisiana to check by legal enactments the practice of carrying concealed weapons, which prevails to a very great extent throughout all the Southwestern States. This practice, in a civilized community, is reprehensible and cowardly, and has many times led to the commission of great atrocities and to terrible and bloody conflicts. There has always been a disposition to check this practice wherever it has existed, but owing to constitutional objections, it has been difficult to accomplish it effectually. One of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which was adopted by the several States, provides that the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed, and the spirit of this provision has been embodied in the constitution of most of the States. In the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, statutory provisions having reference to this subject have in consequence been declared unconstitutional. On the other hand, in the States of Indiana, Alabama and Arkansas, similar enactments have been sustained. In Georgia, a distinction has been taken between wearing arms *secretly* and wearing them *openly*, and statutes have been pronounced valid as far as they forbid the former act and invalid as to the latter. We are not aware of any statute in this State on this subject except that which makes it a felony to carry or use a slung-shot, or any weapon of a similar kind; and yet the practice of going armed prevails to a much greater extent among us than most persons imagine. One of the results of such a practice is disclosed in the late Poole tragedy. It certainly is very desirable that the power should exist somewhere of prohibiting the carrying deadly weapons in the midst of a peaceful community, and we should imagine that it would be competent to enact prohibitory laws on this subject as a matter of police regulation, and for the public security, without conflicting with the spirit of the Constitutional provisions which secure the right of carrying arms. In a great city like New-York, where people from every quarter are collected together, and the prejudices and passions of many different sections often clash together and result in fierce contentions, it would seem quite as necessary to legislate on this subject, as it has been found to be among the excitable populations of the South and West.

Alvarez and the Mexican Insurrection.

It would puzzle any one, and perhaps most of all the inhabitants of Guerrero themselves, to assign a just reason for their present armed opposition to the Government of the Mexican Republic. Supposing that the whole of that State, to a man, is hostile to Santa Anna's administration, the number is only some two hundred thousand out of a population of ten millions—and this small minority, composed chiefly of half savage Indians, living in a territory naturally impregnable, has been enabled to combat successfully with the civilization and intelligence of the whole country. Even if the principles for which these revolutionists contend were righteous, it is obvious that, from the paucity of their numbers, the utmost they can effect by following up their present course is to fan the flame of civil war, and drag their country down to a yet lower level of degradation.

The rise and progress of this insurrection may be briefly told. When Santa Anna was recalled by the popular voice in 1853, among the last to send in his adhesion was Juan Alvarez, the leader and promoter of the present movement. Don Juan was then *Commandante* of the South and Governor of Guerrero—a new State, created through his influence out of the southern portions of Puebla and Mexico. There he had long exercised the unbridled sway of a feudal chief, as many an act of arbitrary power would tend to prove; and his personal enmity to Santa Anna, as well as his inherent pride, made him loth to recognise the new President, or submit to his authority. He was, nevertheless, confirmed in his appointment of *Commandante*, and in addition, was offered, and he did not hesitate to accept, the Grand Cross of the Order of Guadalupe. These concessions, granted, no doubt, with the view of conciliating the wayward chief, did not produce the desired effect. Alvarez became more overbearing, and took no pains to disguise his jealousy of the Dictator's popularity and success. Even in the performance of his official duties, he seemed actuated by a wish to gratify personal vengeance rather than ameliorate his country's condition. He openly and pointedly disobeyed the laws that emanated from the Capital, without stopping to inquire whether they were beneficial or otherwise, and endeavored to thwart Santa Anna in all his projects. Finally, when the Republic was agitated by fears of fillibustering invasions from without, and treachery from within—when the star of Walker's fortune was in the ascendant, and De Boulbon contemplated a descent on the Pacific coast—it became necessary to send troops, with the utmost dispatch, to Acapulco, in order to preserve the integrity of the Republic. It has been alleged that Alvarez was in league with both Walker and De Boulbon; but, be this as it may, he, at any rate, refused to allow the troops destined for the protection of Acapulco to enter his territory, and the rude peasantry of the district, over whom he exercised unbounded control, lent him a willing support. Open hostilities ensued, and the insurgents were, in the main, victorious. Santa Anna's forces were literally decimated by pestilence, famine and skirmishes with the enemy, among his own mountains and forests. Fifteen months have elapsed, and this species of civil war still continues. It has saddled the country with vast expense, and brought it to the verge of ruin—it has checked trade, and widened the breach between the Spanish and Indian races. Secure among their mountains, the insurgents are content to live a semi-barbarous life, holding little intercourse with the rest of the world, and Guerrero to-day is to all intents and purposes an independent State. Unfortunately, these misguided men are not content with the advantages they have gained. They demand substantially, in their programme, the reduction of the tariff, the restoration of State Sovereignty, and the abdication of Santa Anna. The first would crush out the faint spark of native industry that remains. As to the question of State Sovereignty, the effect of such a scheme would be to make men like Jaun Alvarez totally irresponsible, either to the people on the one hand, or to the Central Government on the other. Even were this *idea of State Sovereignty carried out* on our own Republican plan, it would be utterly unsuited to a country like Mexico, where some States, such as Yucatan, are sparsely inhabited by half-civilized Indians. The demand for the resignation of Santa Anna is manifestly absurd, and will appear the more so, when we reflect that the Dictator has been three times, in as many years, reelected to the high office he now occupies, by an overwhelming majority.

A certain romance has hitherto been thrown around the life and history of Juan Alvarez, and has clothed him to some extent in the garb of a patriot and a hero. Those who look beneath the outward apparel, and examine *the actions of the man rather than trust* to his specious pretensions, will find him but little above the level of a bandit chief. He who, without end or aim, has recklessly plunged *his country into the horrors of civil war*, and as recklessly feeds the flame for his own selfish ends, cannot safely be entrusted with the guidance of that country's destinies. One of the first principles of true Republicanism, is to yield with a good grace to the will of the majority; but this, Juan Alvarez and his adherents *do* not seem to understand. They complain loudly of the arbitrary decrees of Santa Anna and his Council—many of which we, indeed, would be sorry to defend; but, as between *one party* and the other, nothing could be more arbitrary or tyrannical than the manner in which the Pinto Chief has lately expelled those persons from his territory who were suspected of being opposed to his assumption of Supreme Power. All who wish well to the cause of Republican freedom in Mexico—if they would see order restored, and civilization advance with steady progress—must be satisfied that the present insurrection is in every way opposed to the best interests of that unhappy country.

Bird Island—Where is Mr. Marcy.

Some months ago the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was ordered down to the Caribbean Sea, to protect the rights of American citizens who had been driven from Bird Island, and its guano deposits, by a Venezuelan armed ship. As usual, when wanted the ship was not ready to go. She came into port, had to refit, and then was sent to Cuba instead of the place first named. The facts of this case must be fresh in the memory of our readers. In 1854 an American sea captain discovered that one of a group of barren rocks in the Caribbean Sea, known as *Ilas Aves*, contained valuable deposits of guano. Reporting his discovery to his principals in the United States, Philo S. Shelton and other merchants of Boston and New-York, sent several vessels to the island with laborers, tools, building materials, and everything necessary to be used in getting out the guano and shipping it to market. They thus took possession of the island, but had scarcely got fairly at work ere the Venezuelan force came upon and drove them from the place, claiming that the sovereignty was in Venezuela.

This claim of Venezuela is clearly unfounded; and we question whether she will attempt to sustain it. She cannot claim the island because of contiguity to her coasts, for it is at least six hundred miles distant from her, while it is only one-third that distance from French, English, Dutch and Danish territory. The island, when found by Mr. Shelton's agents, so far as any evidence can be obtained, had never been inhabited. Indeed it is uninhabitable, containing not a blade of grass, a tree, a shrub, or a foot of soil. Nor have we any evidence that title to it was ever claimed by anybody prior to Shelton's operations there. It was derelict territory, belonging to nobody, and the rightful property of any one who should first choose to assume its sovereignty, and exercise acts of ownership. *After* Shelton took possession, England sought to claim it because it was once surveyed by some British subject, who doubtless looked at it to see if it was worth picking up, and decided negatively. Such a claim cannot be recognized, because even discovery, without occupation, does not of itself confer title. Discovery, to confer title, must be followed by actual occupation or possession, and the exercise and continued assertion of control over the territory discovered. This argument, so far as any facts have yet been presented, effectually puts at rest all claims to Bird Island, no matter by who made, prior to Shelton.

But the claim of Venezuela was merely a pretext, under which certain parties connected with the Government undertook to drive out the Shelton settlers, for the benefit of a party of Philadelphia speculators, who agreed to pay some sixty thousand dollars for the job. As an evidence that they never supposed they had a clear title to the island, we may mention that, before proceeding upon their fillibustering enterprise, the Venezuelans applied to the Danish authorities of St. Thomas, and procured their pledge not to interfere in the programme. So, the Venezuelans drove out the Shelton men, broke up their business, and seized their tools and other property remaining upon the island. Their triumph, however, was short—the Dutch from Curacoa having in turn routed the Venezuelans, whose clients—the Philadelphia speculators—had not yet accomplished any extensive sale of rights as they had contemplated, and so were unable to meet their drafts in favor of the fillibusters, all of which have been protested.

This is the case as it now appears. There can be scarce a doubt that serious and positive injury has been inflicted upon worthy American citizens, without excuse or palliation. This is no case of anticipated wrong. *It is one where wrong has been done*, and is still doing—and where prompt interference may save large accumulation of the wrong. The sovereignty of the Island exists somewhere; and it seems to rest in Mr. Shelton, and through him in the Government to which he owes allegiance. While his property is in other hands he loses the use of it; and if those who now hold the Island are carrying away its riches, as is probable, every day's delay adds grievously to the injury which Mr. Shelton has sustained. Our Government ought at once either assert his rights for him and maintain them, or else permit him to take such measures of self-protection as may be necessary to save him further harm. Surely, in such an emergency as this, Mr. Marcy might be able to get the services of a single vessel of the Cuban squadron, to redress an outrage upon the flag, already committed, and an injury to a citizen, so clear and palpable as this.

The California Senator.

The Senatorial election in California has assumed *a new and important phase.* In consequence of a serious division in the Democratic party in the Legislature, notwithstanding they have a large majority in that body, *numerous ineffectual ballotings for a* United States Senator, to succeed Dr. Gwin, were had. On none of these was a majority vote given for any candidate; and it was generally supposed that the election had therefore failed altogether. It is now claimed by the Editorial Correspondent of the *Placer Times and Transcript*, at Sacramento, that Dr. Gwin was constitutionally chosen his own successor upon the first ballot, in January last. The grounds upon which this claim is based, are briefly these:

The Constitution of California provides that in *all* elections by the Legislature "a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this Constitution." On the first ballot, Dr. Gwin received forty-two votes, and Mr. Edwards, the next highest candidate, thirty-six votes, which gave the former a plurality of six. It is stated that the Doctor will present himself at Washington at the commencement of the next Session of Congress, and claim his seat, and let his right to it be decided by the Senate, which has the sole power to judge of the election of its members. The Doctor is exceedingly popular in the Senate, and well deserves to be. If he comes before it with his credentials, there is little doubt that he will be allowed to take his seat, and to hold it. This will make one wing of the Democratic party in California exceedingly unhappy; but the State at large will profit greatly by the continuance of the Doctor's energetic and judicious services as its Representative in the upper branch of Congress. We publish in another column the comments of the *Times and Transcript* upon this subject.

George Law and the Captors of Baker.

Full justice has not been done to our fellow-citizen Mr. Law, for his instrumentality in the pursuit and capture of Baker, over which the public is now rejoicing. The public officers, zealous for the apprehension of the fugitive, would have been powerless without his aid.

The expedition of the *Grapeshot* in pursuit of Baker was suggested by Mr. Law, as in his judgment the best way to effect the object, rather than to send a steamship, even if one could be procured, which he did not suppose possible. That the suggestion should not be fruitless, he tendered the use of the vessel without charge. It was not then doubted that the City authorities would cheerfully assume the responsibility of manning and fitting her out. But when the subject was presented to the Mayor's attention by Judge Stuart, he found his discretion in such matters confined to an outlay of $250, while the estimates for the voyage exceeded $1,500, and the Mayor did not choose to assume any responsibility beyond the letter of the law. It was not a case in which his zeal prompted him to the exercise of "doubtful powers." And here would have ended the efforts so long and arduously pursued by Judge Stuart, and Baker would have rejoiced in final escape from punishment or trial, had not Mr. Law generously taken upon himself the entire charge of the enterprise. His conference with Judge Stuart and the Mayor was on the afternoon of March 16, and on the evening of the 17th the *Grapeshot* was ready for sea, having received her ballast, provisions, captain and crew, after the close of the interview. There was much mystery about the concealment of Baker. Private persons interested to procure his arrest, were able to trace him from one hiding place to another, but found him uniformly warned of the approach of danger, in season to elude their pursuit. The police, meanwhile, with their superior facilities and ubiquitous watchfulness, could gain no trace of him except by following in the wake of those whose zeal was the offspring of private motives. It seemed evident that the culprit was aided by connivance on the part of at least a portion of the police force. Justice was betrayed by her ministers. Under these circumstances and with these impressions, Mr. Law came to the aid of Judge Stuart and those members of the police who desired to vindicate the reputation of their body and sustain the cause of impartial justice. When it was ascertained that Baker had sailed in the *Isabella Jewett*, Mr. Law indicated the manner in which a successful pursuit might be made, and provided the means, ship, men, and money, for its consummation. It has proved successful.

A proposition made on Wednesday night in the Common Council, to pay each of the Police Officers engaged in this expedition $500 extra, was voted down. Such a proposition was probably unjust; but we presume some steps will be taken to make such extra payment in the case as equity may require. We observe that Baker is inclined to complain of excessive zeal and vigilance on the part of some of his captors; and we hear intimations from various quarters that his complaints are not without foundation, and that he was treated with needless rigor and severity. We see nothing in the statements thus far published which lead us to give any weight whatever to these representations.

The Prohibitory Law.

We publish elsewhere an opinion of Judge Conkling in support of the constitutionality of the newly enacted Prohibitory Law, against the objections of Nicholas Hill, Jr. Like everything from Judge C.'s pen, it is clear, explicit and able: whether its argument will be conclusive or not, can, of course, only be known after the Court of Appeals shall have taken action on the subject. Judge C. also assails the opinions recently given upon this law by our District Attorney and Corporation Counsel. The former, however, has been sustained by the Court of Sessions, and is now acted upon in this City. We trust an early occasion will be embraced to test these several opinions, and the validity of the law *to which they refer, in our Court of last resort*: for until that is done, there can, of course, be no fixed public sentiment, and no harmony of action, upon the subject. If the *law is sustained, it will generally be obeyed; if* not, a new one must be made.

English Law of Copyright.

The English Vice-Chancellor Wood has lately sustained Mr. Lover's title to his "Low-backed Chair," a favorite song which he set to an old Irish air, and cotemporaneously registered in pursuance of the provisions of the respective Copyright laws, both in England and in this country during his late residence here.

The defendant took the "Chair" and published it in the *Musical Treasury*, and insisted that he was justified in so doing, inasmuch as Mr. Lover had published his song previously in the United States. But the Vice Chancellor enjoined the defendant *from* selling the work upon the plaintiff's stipulating to bring an action against him, for the purpose of testing the legal rights of the parties.

Mr. Lover's case, it will be noticed, is much stronger than Mr. Boosey's, decided in the House of Lords last Autumn. It was then held that a *foreigner* could not obtain an English copyright by first publishing, while a resident abroad, a work in England. Although the reverse would be true if the foreigner, at the time of the first publication, were domiciled in England.

Managing the Press.

A file of old newspapers is a magazine of explosive materials, and we wonder that more care is not taken in preserving such a cheap, and, at the same time invaluable repertory of the means of warfare. It is hardly possible that any man worth demolishing at any time can have so lived, or conducted himself, as to keep himself *out* of the papers, and his antecedents will, at some time or other, furnish the necessary material for blowing him up. A very amusing illustration of this has just been given by the *Evening Post*, which has always been rather given to archæological exploitations. Our readers are probably aware, from certain intimations in the operatic criticisms of the Daily Times, that the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth-street, has on its staff of managers, "a gentleman who manages the Press." This gentleman, it is pretty generally known, is the famous Chevalier Wikoff, who was himself, once the editor and proprietor of a daily paper called the *Republic*, which was published, by the way, on the very corner from which our own sheet is issued. Previous to his managing the *Republic*, it is also known, that the Chevalier managed the famous dancer, Fanny Elssler, when she was in this country. He also managed the *Herald* manager at that time, but somehow did it so mal-adroitly that he incurred the active malignity of that paper, which used to "pitch into him" every morning in a manner more amusing to a gossip-loving public than to himself. Since his return from his Gamble-ing expedition to Genoa, and the publication of his *Courtship*, the Chevalier has commenced the management of the *Herald* manager once more, and with such success as to make his services as general manager of the Press desirable to the management of the Academy.

The Chevalier, unfortunately for his present position, had published in his paper the *Republic*, a full and particular account of the manner in which he originally managed the *Herald*, which will be likely to create a suspicion of the heartiness of the *entente cordiale* now existing between these distinguished parties. Mr. Wikoff says:

> I had informed Mlle. Elssler of the disagreeable necessity of conciliating this odious paper, (the *Herald*,) and she therefore consented to receive its Editor. He called ten minutes after her arrival at the American Hotel, and offered his pen and journal, unconditionally, for her use. I accepted it, on her behalf, and he straightway began the most extravagant "puffs."
>
> Before her departure for Havana, the Winter of the same year, Mlle. Elssler presented Mrs. Bennett with a rich gold bracelet of the value of a hundred dollars. Her surprise may be easily imagined at learning afterwards that an abominable attack had been made on her during her absence, and which was systematically repeated till she was on the point of abandoning the country in dismay; for, in all her European experience, she had never met an individual so lost to decency, so sunk in debasement as this man, who had courted her notice, received her presents for his wife, only to repay both with inexcusable infamy.
>
> I suggested to her the only apparent means to stay this foul stream of low abuse, and on her arrival in New-York, in the summer of 1841, she bought at Storr & Mortimer's, Broadway, a service of silver for near $500, and a case of jewels, consisting of ear-rings and necklace of about the same amount, and presented them to Mrs. Bennett, who received them, of course, most willingly.
>
> "Having been made to comprehend the tenure upon which Bennett accorded his services, Mlle. Elssler kept up a pretty active fire of presents during her engagement—among others, two splendid dresses for Mrs. Bennett. And in return "puffs" were regularly inserted, but of a character so vulgar and ridiculous that Mlle. Elssler would rather have paid to escape them;
>
> Before her departure for Havana, in February, 1842, she again presented Mrs. Bennett, with a rich silver dressing case, bought in New-York, and a writing desk of great beauty. But as I knew his venal pen was given to scurrility as the sparks fly upwards, I intimated plainly that if he renewed his brutalities during her approaching trip to Havana, he might expect from me certain exposures that would involve him fatally with the many honorable members of the New-York Press, he has so often and insolently outraged. He understood and feared me.
>
> This time Mlle. Elssler escaped any further annoyance, but on her return to New-York in '42 she renewed her presents, and even up to the hour of her departure from this country, she was under tribute to this craving shark of the press. The last present was a gold pencil case to Bennett, who managed to encounter her just before her embarkation in Boston.

These newspaper resuscitations are as valuable as they are amusing. They show how a certain Press was managed only fourteen or fifteen years ago; and as the Chevalier has once more established the most intimate and friendly relations with his old adversary, the public will not be slow in coming to a conclusion as to the means employed in bringing these old friends together. The Managers of the Academy have expressed a strong desire to gain the good opinion and countenance of the *Herald*, and through the diplomatic adroitness of the gentleman who once showed himself so capable of mollifying and satisfying its proprietor, they appear to have succeeded.

Prof. Amasa McCoy succeeds Mr. W. H. Burleigh as Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, the monthly organ of the State Temperance Alliance. Prof. McC. is a gentleman of ability, earnest in his advocacy of Temperance, and likely to give the paper increased efficiency and popularity. In a brief announcement of the change, which we publish elsewhere, the Executive Committee introduce a letter from the venerable President Nott speaking of the new editor as "a young man of no common talents, of high morals, and of great decision of character; a fine speaker, a fine writer, and a distinguished scholar."

The Court of General Sessions.

The first capital case under the new law was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. It was a most interesting trial—one which, in the opinion of the Recorder and the District Attorney, was almost unprecedented in any criminal Court. A full report will be found in another page.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAGRES FEVER IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO terminate in the most obstinate form of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS have been found specially efficacious in this particular form of disease, producing an invigorating and restorative effect almost instantly. Sold by all dealers, and at the wholesale depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 149 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

INSTRUCTION VERSUS HUMBUG!—THIS WEEK and henceforth, no half price! No clap-trap!! No private boudoirs!!! Bookkeeping in all its branches and penmanship of every description are taught in an expeditious and superior manner by FOSTER & DIXON, No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building.) Terms long established and no reductions.

FOR WARM WEATHER—THE TRUE FLAG, JUST issued, is filled with sparkling original tales, racy sketches, and entertaining miscellany. It is ahead of all the other weeklies. Every number is complete in itself. Sold by all the news dealers for four cents. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE DRAPERY, MUSLIN Curtains and Drapery, together with Gilt Cornices and Bands of every description, 20 per cent. less than any other establishment in the City, at S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S, No. 281 Grand-st.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning a large stock of elegant French muslins, which we have just received from auction, and will sell them 50 per cent. under their value.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BEDBUGS.—COSTAR'S UNRIVALED BEDBUG Exterminator, is a great annihilator of these pests. Sold wholesale and retail at COSTAR'S Vermin and Insect Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR.

NEW SILKS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO. WILL open this morning three cases of rich plaid and striped silks at 4s. per yard, worth $1. Also, rich plain silks at [illegible], worth [illegible], slightly spotted on the voyage of importation.

COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.—THE HATS MANUFactured by RAFFERTY & LEASK are just the thing for these hot days. White beaver, and every variety of Summer hat. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just [illegible] from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.

Rich Tapestry, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.

Rich Brussels, [illegible] per yard.

Three-ply, [illegible] to [illegible] per yard.

Ingrain, (Lowell make,) [illegible] per yard.

And all other goods equally low.

TO LET,

OFFICES IN THE

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

Inquire at the Bank.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH—NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO COMPANY.

LIST OF OFFICES.

New-York { No. 21 Wall-st., Corn Exchange; St. Nicholas Hotel; Metropolitan Hotel.

*Peekskill, *Newburg, *Catskill, Troy, Albany, *Fonda, *Herkimer, *Oneida, *Seneca Falls, *Canandaigua, *Brockport, Lockport, *Carmel, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, *Balston Spa, *Schenectady, *Fort Plain, Utica, Syracuse, *Geneva, *Palmyra, *Medina, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, *Coldspring, *Rondout, *Valatie, Saratoga, *Amsterdam, *Little Falls, *Rome, *Auburn, *Newark, Rochester, *Batavia, *Tonawanda.

The public are informed that the Morse Line has offices at all the above named places, and will receive and promptly convey dispatches for all said places, and that *no other than the Morse Line can send communications to the places marked with an asterisk.*

This old established Line has *four* good wires between New-York and Buffalo, and permanent connections with the most reliable lines of telegraph in Canada and the Western States, as also with the lines through the Chenango Valley, and from Syracuse to Oswego and Ogdensburg.

Arrangements are made for the establishment, in a short time, of offices at the Franklin House, New-York, and at Clyde, Lyons and Albion.

WHOLESALE CASH DRUG HOUSE.

MARSH, NORTHRUP & CO.,

No. 180 Maiden-lane and No. 19 Fletcher-st., New-York. Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Camphene, &c.

SAVE YOUR RECORDS.—AT THE RECENT FIRE in Vesey-st., two firms lost their books and papers, for want of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent. For evidence see the following certificate of Geo. W. Wright, Esq., who had wisely provided himself with one:

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1855.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin—Gents: This morning my factory, located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No. 60 Vesey-st., was entirely destroyed by fire.

On the second floor stood one of Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, containing my books, papers, and a package of bank bills, which were preserved in good condition.

The Safe was severely tested before and after its fall to the cellar.

With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes, I am, truly yours, GEO. W. WRIGHT.

These Safes are secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Rich's and Wilder's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT PIANO AND MELODEON ESTABLISHMENT OF ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.—The largest stock of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, including the celebrated double octave celestial Piano, our own manufacture, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Boston premium Pianos, and ten other different makers. Also, Cabart's, Needham & Co.'s world-renowned Melodeons. All are offered at prices that suit the dull times, and that seriously defy competition. Every instrument warranted. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway. Pianos to let.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's, having been enlarged to accommodate about four hundred guests, and newly furnished, offers superior accommodations to travelers and the public at VERY MODERATE rates. Conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN, and Meals furnished as ordered, in the NEW RESTAURANT or in the private rooms. Single lodgings, 50 and 75 cents. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—THE ST. NICHOLAS Piano Establishment, is the fashionable resort of Piano purchasers, ("cause why,") they can make their selection from the most extensive assortment of Pianos in the City, get a good instrument for little money. This is also the Agency for Ladd's Boston Premium Pianos, and Carhart's celebrated Melodions. Pianos to let. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—WE HAD NO IDEA THAT so many Clergymen honored our City with their presence during the past week. As many of them were guests of private families, we found it difficult to learn their correct number, but finally ascertained it to be 2,231. As they all purchased new Hats of KNOX, at No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway, Mr. KNOX was enabled to furnish us with the information, for which he will please accept our thanks.

CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—Sometimes one bottle of hair dye produces a shade of color different from that imparted by another bottle from the same maker. CRISTADORO avoids this drawback by superintending the ingredients with his own hand and having them compounded under his own eye. Hence his unapproached black and brown are perpetual, without the changing of a shade from year to year. Manufactured, sold, and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES!—WE WILL open for exhibition on MONDAY, May 21, instant, a beautiful variety of chandeliers just received from France and England, being our closing importation for the season, which, together with all of our stock of this class of goods we will sell without profit in order to make room for new fall styles. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—WE HAVE A LARGE quantity of WHITE FRENCH CHINA dinner sets, of shapes that we want to retire for new forms now in transit from France, that we will sell for less than importation cost. Also, every description of CHAMBER TOILET WARE at correspondingly low figures. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!—

Gorgeous Medallion Carpets with borders.

English Velvet Carpets 10s., 11s., 12s. per yard.

English Tapestry Carpets 8s., 9s., 10s. per yard.

English Three-Ply Carpets 9s. [illegible] per yard.

Ingrains [illegible]

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—The light and elastic

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS

sold at our establishment should be worn by all who regard health, enjoyment, and economy. Remember the Old Stand, No. 104 Bowery.

Established in 1823. A. RANKIN & CO.

BEBEE & CO.'S ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen is now complete, comprising a variety of the most desirable styles and fabrics. Their Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat this season is extremely light and elegant. They have also just received from Paris a large assortment of fine and light French Beaver Felt Hats of the choicest styles and colors. No. 156 Broadway.

LET THE LADIES DECIDE.—WHETHER 'TIS BETter to be beautifully shod or the reverse; whether 'tis better to waste money upon wretched shoes or to have CANTRELL'S exquisite gaiters at the same price. It is a certain truth that Cantrell's [illegible] gaiters are the prettiest, the neatest, the most tasteful and elegant that we ever examined. No. 336 Bowery.

PAPER HANGINGS.—THOMAS JONES, IMPORTER and Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, No. 381 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk-st. is constantly receiving all the newest and choicest patterns of paper hangings, including Decorations for Parlors, Chambers, Halls, &c.

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the HYGEANA. Principal Office, No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price, only $3 a package.

J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. [illegible] GREENWICH-STREET.—English and American Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in great variety, at the lowest cash prices. Oil Cloths from 3 to 24 feet wide; Lace curtains, drapery muslins, gilt cornices, window shades, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADdition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

BY STEAMER—JUST RECEIVED AT TUTTLE'S Emporium, a fine selection of the newest styles of Fans, Pearl, Ivory and Wood sticks, with Paper, Kid, Silk and Linen tops, with every variety of design; also a great variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. The number is 345 Broadway, near Leonard-st.

ADVICE GRATIS.—PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHING OF DEVLIN & JESSUP,

Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

It is sometimes wise to take the advice of an advertisement.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S impregnable defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

WHITE, THE HATTER, HAS REMOVED FROM his old stand, No. 212 Broadway, to No. 221 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre, where he can be found, with the usual supply of every article in his line. WHITE, hatter, No. 221 Broadway.

OAK HALL CROWDED!!!—THIS IS IN CONSEquence of their selling their new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing for men and boys at such extremely low prices that no house can keep up with them. Remember DE GROOT & SON, Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

RICH BAREGES AT 1s. 6d.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO. will offer this morning 10,000 yards of rich, printed bareges, at the very low price of 18¾ cents per yard, worth 3s. to 4s. No. 347 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"RIGHT OVER WRONG."—SONG and Chorus—by the Hutchinsons. Sung by them at their concerts with great success. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES.—JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER large lot of rich embroideries, lace curtains, &c., which we will sell as before at half their value.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

[illegible]

By the arrival of the *Orizaba*, at New-Orleans, we have news from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 5th.

The papers represent the country to be in the most deplorable condition.

SANTA ANNA, as already announced, had left the Capital for the theatre of troubles in Michoacan, stopped two days at Toluca, and then pursued his journey. A report had got into circulation in the City of Mexico that a body of troops in Zamora had revolted, and that a pronunciamento had been made.

The Mexican Government has ordered the suspension of all payments, except those under treaties respecting the foreign debt.

Sickness still continued to prevail in the City of Mexico, particularly the small-pox, which has made great ravages.

Histrionics were dragging along very languishingly in the Santa Anna theatre of Mexico. The celebrated MATILDE DIEZ, however, was expected to arrive there by the 8th, and to infuse life and spirit into them. Another well known artist, DON MANUEL ARGENTE, had arrived at Vera Cruz, and the *Eco* says that if he were added to the company with Senora DIEZ, the Santa Anna theatre would find him a valuable acquisition.

PERCY DOYLE, Esq., the British Minister in Mexico, had arrived at Vera Cruz, and was about to leave Mexico for a short time.

On the 28th of April, the Supreme Government had, it is said, 4,000 troops concentrated in the capital of Michoacan.

Lieut. Don JOSE MARIA PINA had been pardoned by SANTA ANNA. He had been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in a fortress and dismissal from the army, for having fought a duel with the Spanish Consul at Tampico.

The American brigantine *Cobden*, which was wrecked off Tabasco on the 6th ult., was to be sold by auction with her cargo of logwood and mahogany, on the 23d.

The *Universal* states that late letters from Peruandiro give accounts of great horrors committed there by the Indians. The place was attacked by a band of 1,000, led by PUEBLITA and others of the most abandoned revolutionary chiefs. With only eighty soldiers, and a portion of the inhabitants armed with carbines, swords, &c., the population defended themselves more than thirty hours, after which they succumbed for want of artillery. All the houses of the place were then sacked, with the exception of four. The military commandant, VALENZUELA, and the Postmaster were shot, and the wife of the latter severely wounded. Some of the principal inhabitants were beheaded, and many women were violated and carried off on the rebels retiring.

Señor MORENO has been appointed political and military commandant of the district of Tampico, and has issued his address taking possession of the offices.

The voyage of SANTA ANNA, according to an official communication, has been undertaken for the double purpose of improving his health and endeavoring to put down the revolutionists. He was accompanied by the Minister of War, Gen. BLANCO, and Gen. CARRERA. The political and military command in Mexico during his absence had been confided to the second in command, Don MIGUEL CERVANTES, till Gen. RAMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA should arrive, which he did on the 30th ult., and took possession of the command the next day. The Secretaries of State were charged with the dispatch of ordinary business. The official communication above referred to, which is addressed to the Heads of Departments, charges them to prevent or punish all attempts at disturbing order which may be made by the factious during the absence of SANTA ANNA from the capital.

Fifteen rebels taken prisoners at Panancingo have been pardoned, on promising not to take arms against the Government again.

Lower California is said to be prospering. A short time ago some alarm was created by a report that one CHAVEZ, joined with an American gambler from Upper California, had arrived at San Diego with the intention of invading the territory. On the arrival of Commandant MELENDEZ with fifty men, however, the adventurers are said to have put themselves in safety. Measures had been taken to meet any filibuster attack that might be made.

The *Esperanza*, of Mazatlan, says that upwards of a thousand tons of coal had arrived at San Blas for the use of the Mexican steamers of war which are to ply in the Pacific.

Re-Election of Senator Gwin.

Correspondence of the Placer Times and Transcript.

SENATORIAL ELECTION—THE NEW PHASE WHICH IT HAS ASSUMED.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 23, 1855.

The Senatorial question has assumed a new phase at the Capital, which has created no little fluttering in the disaffected wing of the Democracy. Dr. GWIN was constitutionally elected Senator on the first ballot that took place in the Joint Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature, in January last. On that ballot he received 42 votes, and Mr. EDWARDS, the next highest candidate, 36, which gave GWIN a plurality of six votes.

The 38th section of the 4th article of our State Constitution declares, that "In all elections by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and the votes shall be entered on the Journal."

Section 28 in article eleven declares, that "A plurality of votes given at any election, shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this Constitution."

Under these clauses in our Constitution, Dr. GWIN is clearly elected United States Senator. "A plurality of votes given at *any election*, SHALL constitute a *choice*." *In the Constitution of no other State of the Union, except California, is it declared that a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice in* "ANY ELECTION," and until that clause is altered, the Legislature can pass no law that conflicts with it.

This view of the question, as we before said, has quite changed the aspect of affairs here. Dr. GWIN, it seems, was fully aware of his constitutional right to a seat in the Senate, but was most anxious to harmonize the Democratic party by getting all the members of that party in the Legislature into caucus, to ratify the nomination conferred upon him at the commencement of the session, and then in joint convention confirm his election by their votes. Since his return home he and his friends have labored continuously to bring about this result, not because they entertained any doubt as to his constitutional right to his seat, but to harmonize the party and let it present an unbroken front in the next election. But the outsiders, who have exercised so baneful an influence in destroying the harmony of the party during the session, with a few, very few, factionists in the Legislature, have thus far frustrated these efforts, and it is likely to close with the feud of the last year embittered by the factious course of the minority, who, under the lead of unprincipled aspirants, are determined to rule or ruin. They may be successful to the extent of insuring defeat at the next election, for the Democracy will have to contend not only with the Whigs, Know-Nothings and bogusites, but the "flying artillery" of the present Legislature, who, with their outside leaders and abettors, will be driven in disgrace and ignominy, from the pale of the party. But the Senatorial election is settled. Dr. GWIN is constitutionally chosen, and will present himself at the bar of the Senate at the commencement of the next session, with the evidence of that fact; and as that body is the sole judge, under the Federal Constitution, of the election of its members, its act in admitting him to his seat will be the final disposition of the case.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ When the Blood is Impure—The stomach and bowels become disordered, the mental faculties prostrated and the whole human system disorganized and deranged, —the great secret then is to

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

for if the blood be only pure, the body must be in a healthy state, and free from disease.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

as manufactured under the direction and supervision of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country,

NEVER FAILS TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE SARSAPARILLA put up in this country, and is manufactured from the very best imported HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, in connection with other vegetable substances, which science and experience have proved useful in

ERADICATING DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

We would PARTICULARLY CAUTION the Public against using other preparations purporting to be Extracts of Sarsaparilla, as none of them are prepared by persons at all acquainted with the properties of the ingredients which they use; and, in many cases, the effect of using them may be disastrous and fatal to the patient, from the want of proper experience in the compounder. Thousands who have used those other preparations in vain, can testify that DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is the

ONLY SARSAPARILLA

which will effectually eradicate disease, cleanse the system, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. —Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or tic douloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

"The nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling."

☞ Ladies, if you Would Buy FASHIONABLE FRENCH GAITER BOOTS, of all colors, for $1 12, go to HARRIOTT'S Broadway Family Shoe Emporium, Nos. 419 Broadway and 63 Howard-st., where may be seen some rare specimens of shoes worn about a century ago.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 61 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—Cheap, a Box.—A fine old remedy of 30 years standing, a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. S. [illegible]. JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York: for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Great Gala Week at Ingersoll's Boat and Oar Bazaar, No. 250 South-st.—Two city seventh Annual Fair closes SATURDAY, the 19th. Aquatic Sportsmen, Connoisseurs, and all desirous, are invited to attend. Admission free. INGERSOLL intends this time to give the public a convincing proof of his ability to surpass anything ever before exhibited in his line. Every kind of Boat will be represented—Race, Sail, Fancy and Pleasure Boats of every conceivable kind, as well as the more substantial Ships Boats—in all over 200. The cars will also receive attention. Making a rich treat. N. B.—The boat that attracted so much attention and bore off the prizes at the Crystal Palace, will be exhibited.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal st. to the corner of Centre and Canal sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure.

WASHINGTON HADLEY,
No. 171 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ The Carson League—Will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock, in Union Mission Hall, No. 42 Baxter, late Orange st. Addresses by the Secretary and Chairman of the League. Rev. D. CHAPMAN, Col. E. L. SNOW and R. N. HAVENS are expected to address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man of steady, moral habits as valet and courier to a gentleman, or family going to Europe; has traveled in France, Italy, Germany, England and Ireland; speaks the languages; would be found a trustworthy and faithful person to take care of an invalid, having had experience; would go as waiter in a hotel or steamboat. His references are of the highest order. Apply at No. 261 Bowery for a few days.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a sober, steady young man. Is a good groom and careful driver. No objection to the country. Willing to make himself useful. Can give satisfactory references, both city and country; can refer any person to his last employer, who is a respectable merchant in this City. Can be seen for two days, at C. WATERS' Harness store, No. 340 Broadway, or a note addressed to J. P., same place, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two exceedingly neat and respectable young women, one Scotch, the other English, as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and very good baker. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; both are highly recommended, of agreeable dispositions, and would be an acquisition to any lady requiring their services. Country preferred. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, who wish places in one family. One as plain, neat cook, a most competent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit. The other is a girl of 15. Can sew, mend, do baby work, and iron for the nursery. Wages $4 a month. The cook will take $6, if in one family. No objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., in the fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private Protestant family. Can produce unquestionable City testimonials, especially from the last place where she has lived. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call or address by letter to No. 104 Clinton-st., near Grand.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman, with the best of City reference, as first rate waiter, or as chambermaid; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; lived two years in her last place. She would take full charge of a dining room and parlors. Call at No. 241 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of superior servant girls, consisting of American and other Protestant girls, with the best of City reference, and willing to work for very low wages, to suit the times, either in the City or country. Apply at the office, No. 294 Wesley-place, corner of Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATION WANTED—For a neat, tidy, and most respectable young woman, who is a most experienced chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; will be found willing and obliging. Also, unexceptionable City reference for capability and integrity. Address or apply at No. 8 Court-st., in the basement, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse; she is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen in her last place till engaged. Call at No. 80 East 19th-st., corner of Irving-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and as waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do housework in a small family. No objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 116 Warren-st., Brooklyn, till suited. Has good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant woman, in the country, to do general housework; understands washing and ironing. Can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young lady from Canada, of highly respectable connections, as companion to an elderly lady, or attend to the education of children. Can be seen and particulars learned from Mrs. HANDRAHAN, No. 181 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place; left on account of their going to Europe. Has no objection to going in the country. Call at No. 36 West 19th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse, to take charge of children. Reference of best character given from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 1 White-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged Protestant woman in a private family, to take care of children or act as seamstress; will make herself generally useful. Apply No. 103 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 417 East 16th st.

WET NURSE WANTED—A most desirable situation, with liberal pay, is offered at Newark, N. J.: to a respectable American woman, as wet nurse for an infant, in a small family, without other children. Good health indispensable. Apply at Dr. MERCER'S Drug Store, No. 224 Broad st., Newark, or by letter, with name and residence, addressed, Post-Office, Newark, N. J., Box No. 138.

NURSE WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman, English preferred, accustomed to the care of children, capable of taking charge of an infant, and can have good recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 25 West 12th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY—Of undoubted capacity as a housekeeper and pastry cook, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel private family; is a good seamstress, and would be willing to take the superintendance of family matters; would have no objection of going to the country. Best of City reference given and required. Address E. L., No. 63 East 11th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady of undoubted capacity, is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is a good seamstress. Has no objection to the country or Philadelphia, or to going South. References given and required. Address

Mrs. J. NORTON, No. 82 4th st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Any family desiring for sufficient reasons to dispense with the services of a good Protestant servant girl, being interested to obtain for her a good situation, and can fully recommend her for capability as to general housework in a small family, may hear of such an opportunity by addressing E. H., this Office.

TWO FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—At Misses ROMANE'S, No. 372½ Bowery. Also, an apprentice.

WOMAN WANTED—A respectable American, English, or Scotch woman, to take the charge of a house until Autumn, while most of the family are out of town. Must furnish the best of references as to respectability and honesty. Apply at No. 26 Barclay-st., up stairs, 3 to 4 P. M., or at No. 46 West 27th-st., after 7 P. M.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, 20 years of age, of active and industrious habits, a seat in a lawyer's office, to write, study and do office business; writes a fair business hand, and is quick at figures. Good references given. Wages $3 per week. Address E. B. F., Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—In Brooklyn or New-York—by a young man in some respectable business. Is a good penman, and would be willing to take a situation where his services would be required only part of the day. Address D. M., at this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—A competent man can have a permanent situation and good wages, as canvasser, deliverer or country agent for Virtue's Illustrated Books. Apply from 9 to 4 to WM. H. FRY, No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes an engagement to wait on an invalid, or as a companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country. The best of references can be given. May be seen for two days at No. 115 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a retail hardware store up town, an active intelligent young man, an American, from 15 to 17 years of age; one that resides with his parents. Apply at No. 63 William-st., room No. 18, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to-day.

COMPETENT TEACHER WANTED—To take immediate charge of a first-class Select School, pleasantly located, within an hour's distance of New-York. Address Box No. 1,469 New-York Post-Office.

COMPETANT MAN WANTED—As manager of an iron manufacturing establishment in this State. Address IRON, at this Office.

COOK WANTED—Who understands her business; she must be a Protestant, and able to produce good City reference. Also, a laundress and waiting maid. Apply at No. 65 East 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY—Who has had three years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation as daily governess, or in a school. Has no objections to leaving the City. Is capable of teaching the English branches. Reference given. Address HELEN, Times Office.

A STEADY SINGLE MAN—Wants a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; would be willing to make himself useful to his employer. The very best of City reference. No objection to town or country. Address a note MARTIN, office New-York Daily Times, or Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted in a respectable lawyer's office in the City of New-York, desk room, or a part of an office. References exchanged. Address G. M., Box No. 28 Williamsburg, L. I.

THE PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st., is the oldest established, and has the best selection of servants in the City. Families can depend on being suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A young man with a capital of $100, to take charge of a light and genteel business, on a liberal salary and permanent engagement. Also, ten men to travel through all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas, on salary or commission. Apply or address WM. B. COLLINS, No. 426 Broadway.

BOY WANTED IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE. —An active, intelligent boy, about 15 years of age, who writes a good hand, and whose parents reside in this City. Address, with real name and reference, INSURANCE, and leave at the office of this paper.

BOY WANTED—In a Law Office; one who writes a good hand and has been in a law office preferred. Apply to JOHN W. LATSON, No. 54 William st.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A steady situation is offered to a good hand. Apply to OLIVER & BROTHER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS.—And Female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY have opened an office for the hire of female domestics, at No. 3 Sands st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Astor-place, with first-rate references.

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED—As waiter, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 2 Great Jones-st. on Friday or Saturday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN HOME of protection and instruction for female servants, No. 66 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND STORE-KEEPERS IN GENERAL.—Books kept and properly arranged; deeds engrossed; manuscripts and every description of copying, by contract or otherwise, by THOMAS & GROUTAGE, Law Copyists and Accountants, No. 6 Wall-st., upon the most reasonable terms. References given.

AT MORRIS & COHNERT'S—No 267 Broadway, corner Reade-st., can always be found the greatest choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German Servants, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families. Also, porters, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers, at this or our branch office, No. 103 Greenwich st.

250,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY.—Wanted to purchase, above quantity of prime barley next Fall, two and four rowed, for which we will contract to pay on delivery on the line of the Canal place or on Lake Ontario, at any convenient place for shipment to Albany, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be paid, if delivered on or before the 15th day of November next. Agents will be appointed to receive and pay for the same.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS, Brewers.

ALBANY, April 27, 1855.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two elegant rooms, with bedrooms attached, to let, with board, to gentlemen, with their wives, or to single gentlemen, with a private family, in a large new brown stone house, replete with every convenience, very desirably located—No. 29 7th-av., fourth door from 14th-st. Two lines of stages every two minutes. The most satisfactory references given and required.

BOARDING.—A well furnished 2d-story front-room, with gas and large closets, and if desired, a large bedroom communicating, to let, with board, by a small respectable family, at No. 21 West 22d st. A gentleman and his wife may realize the comforts of home by applying as above. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, who have applied for board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st., can now be accommodated with furnished parlors and bedrooms, just vacated, on the first, second or third floors. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and a few young men; also, one or two young ladies can be accommodated with good board and neat rooms at the new boarding-house, No. 239 Henry-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain a comfortable room or rooms, with or without partial board. House furnished with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 121 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 29 8th-st., near 2d-av. A bath room in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, up town. For particulars inquire in the paint store, corner 23d-st. and 8th av.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—The proprietor of the "Webster House," Danbury, Conn., is now prepared to make arrangements for boarding, with persons desirous of finding real "home comforts," in one of the most healthful and beautiful of all New-England villages. It being about three hours' ride from the City by railroad, surrounded by the finest country, the most delightful drives and walks, is one of the most desirable places of resort for the Summer months. Families or others accommodated. For terms, &c., apply at No. 242 Bowery.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, can obtain board and all the comforts of home in a private family in a house with the modern improvements, on very reasonable terms. The location is one of the finest in Brooklyn. Full board—dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at the Brooklyn Post Office, for M. H. D., between 7 and 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—A furnished parlor, and bedroom adjoining, in the first class house No. 15 State-st., fronting on the battery, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two or three single gentlemen. Also, two single rooms with board. Also, apartments to let unfurnished. At No. 4 State-st. References required. Apply at No. 15 State-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a pleasant part of the City. House contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Address BOARD, Times Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A family or single gentleman can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with pantries and gas, on moderate terms, at No. 129 Duffield st., between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av.

BOARD FRONTING THE BATTERY.—In the beautifully situated dwelling house, No. 7 State-st. A desirable front room in second story to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. May be seen by application as above.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—At No. 73 Warren-st., (near Henry,) gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Persons wanting boarders in the country are apprised of the advantage of registering their houses with us, as people are now, from time to time, applying here for country board. Terms moderate. No charge to applicants for board.

DEMAREST & BASSET, No. 4 Astor-place.

BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen looking for an agreeable home for the Summer will find it at No. 226 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, five minutes from South Ferry, where pleasant rooms, good attention, and a well kept table, will tend to make up its comforts. Terms reasonable.

LODGINGS.—Gentlemen can obtain well furnished single bedded rooms for $1 50 to $3 50 per week, or 25c. to 5s. per night at the Eagle Hotel, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. There are numerous refectories adjacent.

ROOM AND BOARDING.—A large, fine, handsomely furnished room on the first floor to let with board in a first-class boarding house on 14th-st., near Union-square. Apply at the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

KEYES & HOAGLAND.

ROOMS TO LET.—To a single gentleman, one or two pleasant rooms on the second floor, with or without partial board, by a small private family in 25th-st., near 6th-av. House has modern improvements. Inquire at No. 234 Washington-st.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Several gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms, breakfast and tea, at No. 25 Clinton-place, 8th st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH FULL BOARD.—At No. 22 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park—pleasant front rooms, with all the modern improvements. One of the most desirable locations in the City.

ROOMS TO LET.—To gentlemen or families, large, airy rooms, in a spacious house, No. 6 Abingdon-square, west side. References exchanged. Private table if desired. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—In a private family an elegant suite of rooms, furnished in rosewood, with full or partial board. Also, one large room—the house is new and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 119½ 8th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A French family, without children, would let some comfortably furnished rooms, with board, to a few gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements, and is situated two blocks from Broadway. References required. Apply at No. 204 East 12th st.

JERSEY CITY.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on the second story of a house containing all the modern improvements, to let, with breakfast, to single gentlemen. Location unsurpassed. Family small and strictly private. Reference exchanged. Address M. B., Jersey City Post-Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET DOWN TOWN.—A private family having more room than they require would offer a portion of their house to a small, respectable family, or several pleasant rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 5 State-st., fronting Battery.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Is your head bald? The secret of my ONGUENT cost me $4,000, but I have never regretted it, for all who use it recommend, and that does me more good than an advertisement in a paper. My ONGUENT will force the beard, moustache or hair to grow in six weeks and will not stain or injure the skin. It's $1 a bottle; next month I'll raise the price; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; COLLINS, No. 159 Main-st., Buffalo; S. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.; and all druggists.

HARRISON'S ESSENCE BOUQUET EXTRACT. —An English original, refined and Americanized by the refining process of Harrison's American genius, now holds a high rank with the refined, among his bouquet perfumes. Wholesaled by W. H. LYON, No. 4 Dey-st., and retailed by CHILSON, No. 385 Broadway. HARRISON'S CARNATION ROUGE gives the rosy hue of health to the faded cheek, and love's warm coloring to the lips.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the annual meeting of Eagle Hose Company No. 1, held at their carriage-house on Monday evening, May 14, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: JAMES H. PLATT, Foreman; OLIVER J. MACY, Assistant; WALTER SMITH, Secretary, (reelected;) EDWARD D. BAILY, Treasurer, (reelected.)

PART OF A STORE TO LET.—The upper part of a store, suitable for a wholesale boot and shoe store, in a most desirable situation in Spruce-st., near Gold. Apply to H. BANGE, No. 4 Ferry-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANCROFT'S MISCELLANIES.
HARPER AND BROTHERS,
Pearl-st., Franklin-square,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
BANCROFT'S MISCELLANIES.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES. By GEORGE BANCROFT. 8vo, muslin, $3; half calf, $3 50.

This volume comprises essays on several miscellaneous subjects, studies in German literature, with notices of the principal authors in that language, and poetical translations; studies in history, including various elaborate monographs on important topics; and occasional addresses. Among which are a tribute to John Calvin, an eulogy on William Ellery Channing, and the recent discourse before the Historical Society, on the Progress of the Human Race. Embracing a series of compositions that spread over an interval of more than thirty-five years, and, of course, many of them written during the early youth of the author, as well as the mature vigor of his manhood, the volume will afford an interesting illustration of the progress of his mind, the modes of his literary culture, and the development of his opinions, until the culminating point of his brilliant career in that noble product of American literature, the History of the United States. The intrinsic value of its contents will make it welcome to all intelligent readers, while the lovers of literary history will follow with curious interest, the course of study and of thought which has ripened into such a pure and exalted fame.

HARPER & BROTHERS HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

I.

HISTORY FOR BOYS;

Or, ANNALS OF THE NATIONS OF MODERN EUROPE. By JOHN G. EDGAR, author of "The Boyhood of Great Men," and "The Footprints of Famous Men." With Illustrations. 16mo., Muslin, 80 cents.

The annals of the modern European nations are here narrated, in a concise and agreeable style, somewhat resembling SCOTT's "Tales of a Grandfather." The narrative is remarkably compact, without being obscure from its brevity. The language is not let down to the supposed level of a child's comprehension, but, while it is animated, it is uniformly chaste and dignified. It is a good book for beginners in the study of history of all ages. It would be valuable in families as a convenient book of reference, as well as in schools.

II.

HUC'S TRAVELS IN CHINA.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE CHINESE EMPIRE. By M. HUC, author of "Recollections of a Journey through Tartary and Thibet." With a new and beautiful Map. 2 vols., 12mo., Muslin, $2.

From the Edinburg Review.

The present work is incomparably interesting as what it is and professes to be, a picture of Chinese every-day life; a description, perhaps more accurate than any other that has yet appeared, of this strange nation at home—that is, in the heart of the empire. Such opportunities for accurate observation have seldom or never been enjoyed by any other persons. * We cordially recommend these volumes to general perusal. Description and incident are interspersed with abundance of reflection, generally just, often original, sometimes profound. The whole style is imbued with a certain quiet felicity and elegance, which render this traveler's books among the most interesting we know.

III.

LADY BLESSINGTON'S MEMOIRS.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

Compiled and edited by R. MADDEN, Esq. With Portrait. 2 vols., 12mo., muslin. $2.

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V.

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A large lithographic chart, 4½ by 6 feet in size. It shows at a glance the composition, proportions, and properties of the compound bodies of most frequent occurrence. Its simplicity adapts its especially to the use of Common Schools and Academies.

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As a large edition is already engaged in advance, the trade are requested to send in orders for early supplies.

GREAT ORIGINAL STORY BY FANNY FERN.

In answer to numerous inquiries from Booksellers and News-dealers, the publisher of the NEW-YORK LEDGER would state that the great original story by

FANNY FERN,

for which he has contracted, will be commenced in THE LEDGER about the 1st of June—certainly not later than the second week in June.

THE LEDGER is sold by all Newsvenders at three cents per copy, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

R. BONNER, Publisher, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.

This valuable Weekly Episcopal paper is edited by Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D.; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.; Rev. ELI H. CANFIELD. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, Publisher. Subscription price $2 50 from June to June in every year. This paper is devoted to sound Evangelical principles, and the maintenance of pure Protestant truth.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED,
SIX DAYS OF CREATION,
BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS.
1 volume, 12mo.
Published by G. Y. VAN DEBOGERT, Schenectady.

THREE NEW NOVELS IN A FEW DAYS.
I. CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE. By CHARLES READE.
II. PEG WOFFINGTON. By CHARLES READE.
III. THE SCHOOL OF LIFE. By ANNA MARY HOWITT.
TICKNER & FIELDS, Boston, Publishers.

THE MUSIC WAR.—The disagreements which have existed in the music trade for the past few months, have been amicably arranged. It is agreed that all the non-copyright music published at the old net prices, shall be sold at 20 per cent. less than those prices, which will reduce it to the decimal divisions of our currency. All the music we have published marked "reduced price," will be sold at that price, but on future editions the words "reduced price" will be left off, and an asterisk * substituted in their stead. We have to return our thanks to the public for the liberal manner they have contributed their support to our great reform in the trade; and to congratulate ourselves and our cotemporaries that an arrangement has been effected on terms so honorable and satisfactory to all.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE —At JORDAN & CO.'S Auction Room, No. 356 Broadway—British Theatre, Jones' fine ed., plates, 10 vols., $7 50; Biographia Dram., 4 vols., $5; Rabelais' Works 4 vols. $5 50; Costumes of the Ancients, 600 plates, 4 vols. 4to. hf. cf., $8; Speed's His. of Great Britain, folio, 1623; Rowe's Works, with the Callipedia, 3 vols., $3 25; Nostradamus Prophecies. All very fine copies and in good library condition. Besides numerous others relating to Shakespeare and the Drama, &c., &c.

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COMPLETE FILES OF DAILY TIMES—For the months February, March, April, 1855. Also, back numbers. Address FILE, this office.

DRY GOODS.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 37 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.

E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st.,
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PARASOLS.—JAMES K. SPRATT would respectfully inform his friends that he has opened a convenient place at No. 343 Broadway, for the sale of all the new styles of

FASHIONABLE PARASOLS,

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LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received upwards of 13,000 yards of Bareges and Tissues, from recent sales, and are offering them at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per yard; about 1,000 yards of Silk at 4s.; 1,700 yards at 5s.; 3,500 yards at 6s.; very superior black Silks, made expressly for them; Ribbons in every variety; Shawls of newest styles; Embroideries unusually cheap, and other dry goods worthy an inspection.

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No. 60 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

BLACK SILKS FROM AUCTION.—Greater bargains than ever. Another lot just received. A rich Dress for $4 50. 775 yards elegant lustre, wide Black Silk, only 5s. 6d. a yard. 560 yards superfine, rich lustre, heavy do., 6s. to 6s. 6d. worth 10s. 600 yards extra width, Bishop's superior make do., only 7s., worth 11s. 700 yards very heavy extra superior and extra lustre, Bishop's best do. 10s., worth 14s. a yard. 500 yards heavy, ¾ wide do., for Mantillas, 8s., worth 12s. At GEO. C. BURDETT & CO.'S Cheap Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store,

No. 101 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry.

BLACK SILKS FROM AUCTION.—ANOTHER LOT JUST RECEIVED.—A rich Dress for $5 50; 775 yards elegant lustre black silk, 5s. 6d. a yard; 500 yards heavy 7/8 wide, for mantillas, 8s., worth 12s.; 540 yards superfine rich lustre heavy do., 6s. and 6s. 6d. a yard, worth 10s. and 11s.; 600 yards extra width, Bishop's superior make, do. only 7s., worth 11s.; 700 yards very heavy, extra superior and extra width, 10s., worth 14s., at GEO. C. BURDETT & CO.'S Cheap Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store, No. 101 Grand-street, corner of Mulberry-st.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING SILKS.—Just received, 20 pieces more of those cheap and desirable plaid and striped black and white silks, at 4s. per yard; also, superior plaid at 7s., worth 10s.

WEED'S Family Mourning Store, No. 480 Broadway,
4 doors below St. Nicholas Hotel.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having left off wearing apparel to dispose of, in large or small lots, will receive the very highest price for them by calling on or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 481 Pearl-st., between City Hall-place and Centre-st.

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YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

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SOLOMON & HART,
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Are now receiving from France

DECORATIVE PAPERS OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

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The very fine Hunting Elephant
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Is still for sale, and can be seen at the Camel Tavern, second street above Race-st., Philadelphia. Apply to, or address JOSEPH CABOT, No. 13 Walnut-st., 2d story, Philadelphia.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA. —Positively the LAST NIGHT BUT ONE in New-York, prior to the departure of the Company for Boston, when THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC WILL BE CLOSED during the absence of the Company.

The last and greatest of Verdi's Operas,

IL TROVATORE,
(THE TROUBADOUR,)

will be repeated

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

The principal roles sustained by SIGNORA STEFFANONE, SIGNORINA VESTVALI, SIGNORI BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, AND ROCCO.

Musical Director and Conductor............Max Maretzek.

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, ROLLINS, No. 303 Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Prices of Admission.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and First Circle, $1; Second, $1 50; Family Circle, 25 cents, and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; the Opera to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The public are respectfully informed that

MADAME STEFFANONE

has recovered from her sudden indisposition, and will have the honor of appearing, for the last time, this evening,

FRIDAY, MAY 18,

in the opera of

IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to be given by the members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY to Mr. THEODORE EISFELD,

Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, May 19, for which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services:

Mlle. CAROLINE LEHMANN,
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN, Pianist,
Mr. X. KIEFER, Clarionet, and
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Trumpet-a-Piston.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture—"Les deux Journées"...........Cherubini.
2. Concertino for the Clarionet...........[illegible]
Mr. X. KIEFER.
3. Recitative and Aria—Fidelio...........Beethoven.
Mlle. C. LEHMANN.
4. Chanson d'Amour—Solo for Trumpet-a-Piston...........[illegible]
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER.
5. Lied—Erlking...........F. Schubert.
Mlle. C. LEHMANN.
6. Concerto in E, for the Piano...........F. Chopin.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN.

PART II.

7. Symphony No. 5, in C. minor...........Beethoven.
Mr. TIMM will preside at the Piano-forte.

Tickets, $1; Reserved seats, $1 50; Private Boxes, $10. For sale at Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and T. X. WEITZEL'S, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman Committee.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, May 14, and all this week, an original musical piece entitled

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATIONS.

Cuffy...........G. S. with Buckley.
"A CLERK IN A MATRIMONIAL OFFICE."
Bonaparte Brown...........R. Bishop Buckley.
"A MAN IN WANT OF A RICH WIFE."

Introducing several favorite airs and new musical compositions. Concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE—No. 663 Broadway.—New burlesque of

ROBBERS TAKE CARE.

On MONDAY and EVERY EVENING this week, at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Previous to the farce, a

GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT AND OLIO.

Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons each.

PERHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE BABY SHOW,

Commences on Tuesday, May 22.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Lessee, Mr. HACKETT; Manager, Mr. JOHN SLOAN.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 18, Last Night of the

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Sir John Falstaff (the amorous Knight)...........Mr. Hackett.
Dr. Caius (the French Physician)...........Mr. Morris Barnett.

For other characters, see small bills.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

THE ETON BOY.

Solo, Decy Barre, Carreso, G. W. Smith, Grand Ballet. Mr. Morris Barnett in a variety of entertainments on Saturday Evening.

Prices of Admission.—Proscenium Boxes, according to locality and capacity; Balcony and Orchestra Boxes, $1; Dress Circle, Parquet, and all other parts of the Theatre, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, will be presented the very successful Comedy of

ELOPEMENTS IN HIGH LIFE.

Mr. Singlehurst, Brougham; Katherine...........Mrs. Stephens.

To conclude with Morris Barnett's Comedy, in 3 acts, of

THE BOLD DRAGOONS.

Leon Sabretash...........Lester; Berine...........Miss Hoey.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7¾ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, May 18, will be presented Shakespeare's historical tragedy of

RICHARD III.

Richard...........Mr. Davenport | Elizabeth...........Mme. Ponisi.

To conclude with the farce of

THE WINDMILL.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET. —FRIDAY, the great weekly Comic treat,

THE SERIOUS FAMILY,

and the immortal

TOODLES.

Mr. Burton as Aminidab Sleek and Timothy Toodle; Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. Fisher, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hough, &c.

TO-MORROW, the new and extremely successful play of

TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—On FRIDAY, May 18, EVENING 7½ o'clock, the interesting domestic drama of THE GOLDEN FARMER—Jemmy Twitcher, Mr. Hadaway. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the French play of ADELE. MAINE GIANT; 886, nearly eight feet high; DWARF LADY only 28 INCHES; the MERMAID, LIVING OSTRICHES, &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cts.—GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW, June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Premiums, $1,000.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THORWALDSEN'S CELEBRATED STATUES OF "CHRIST AND THE APOSTLES," "The Amazon," by Kiss, all the Ancient Armor from the Tower of London, and extensive and to yet unrivaled Gallery (except by the Dusseldorf,) of Paintings, with thousands of other objects, highly attractive, are still on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Strangers and citizens are now visiting this vast and delicious resort in great numbers. Open at all hours during the day at reduced prices.

SAMUEL BREVOORT, Acting Superintendent.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway. —This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.

HENRY WOOD,
GEO. CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On Wednesday, May 16, between the Park and Wall-st., (going through Nassau-st.,) THREE PAPERS as follows: 1st, Deed from James Anderson to Samuel Holmes; 2d, Assignment of Mortgage from James Anderson to Samuel Holmes; 3d, A copy of an Order from the Court of Chancery. The finder will confer a favor on the subscriber, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same with C. D. & G. A. Sackett, No. 24 Liberty-st., or at Holmes & Co.'s, No. 711 Broadway. SAMUEL HOLMES.

The Papers have been recorded, and can be of no use to any one but the owner.

LOST.—May 16, 1855, returning from New-York to Hoboken, a lady's gold hunting anchor lever WATCH and CHAIN, Edward T. Brandt, maker, No. 13,475. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning the same to Mr. ALBERT MANN, corner of Jay and Greenwich sts., New-York, or No. 4 Meadow-st., Hoboken, and no questions asked.

LOST.—Yesterday morning, either in Wall-st., Broadway, Barclay-st., or in an 8th-av. car, a roll containing EIGHTEEN SOVEREIGNS. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with WM. HURRY, Jr., 160 Pearl-st.

FINE ARTS.

INSLEY'S DAGUERREOTYPE—No. 311 Broadway, above Duane st.—Pictures taken at this favorite Gallery at all times, without reference to weather, and at prices that will accommodate all. Daguerreotypes copied in a style not surpassed by any. A first-class photographic artist wanted. INSLEY'S Gallery, lower floor, No. 311 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Printsellers, No. 353 Broadway, have much pleasure in announcing the exhibition at their store, of a series of seven most exquisite Paintings, representing "Dogs and their Game," by the celebrated RICHARD ANSDELL. On view daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at 25 per cent. lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled...	$20
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES...	25
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case...	35
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled...	35
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES...	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases...	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies...	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled...	[illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes...	[illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key...	[illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers...	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers...	100 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses...	75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers...	125 to 250
WATCHES which run eight days with one winding...	100 to 150
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches...	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS...	[illegible]
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS...	[illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS...	[illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS...	[illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES...	[illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, G. Warner, and all celebrated makers.	

Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A special meeting of the Corps will be held at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, in relation to Claims, and celebrating 18th day of June, 1812, the second war of Independence. By order, M. RAYMOND, Colonel.

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size and degree of flexibility, for sale by C. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

The American Steamer Bay City and the British Cruiser Bonnetti—An Exciting Encounter.

[illegible], Monday, March 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having perceived by an abstract from the Providence *Journal*, published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, that the circumstances of the American steamer *Bay City* having been obliged to heave to and be overhauled by H. B. M. cruiser Bonnetti, has been put before the public in a manner to produce the impression that that act was performed in a mere spirit of wanton outrage, and owing to what Capt. WARDLE, of the *Bay City*, endeavored to do on her arrival here, and in consequence of my refusal to sign at the United States Consulate the [illegible], I have suffered imprisonment and much persecution, to the great detriment of my health, I shall proceed to give you a concise statement of what actually took place between the *Bay City* and the British cruiser.

ABSTRACT FROM A LOG ON BOARD THE BAY CITY.

Tuesday, Aug. 29, 4 A. M., being in lat. 22° 10', lon. 38° 40', (on a voyage to San Francisco,) bore up for Rio Janeiro in consequence of the rudder not being in a safe state.

Wednesday, Aug. 30, sea time 30m. P. M., lat. 22° 10', lon. 41°, a brigantine hove in sight about a point on the lee bow, distant about six miles, running before the wind. Shortly afterwards she was observed to haul her wind and haul up toward us, showing the English ensign at the peak. After waiting a sufficiently reasonable time, and no response or acknowledgment made on board our vessel, a blank gun was fired from the brigantine. Capt. WARDLE then came on deck and swore he would hoist no colors; the brigantine, evidently a British cruiser, continued to bear toward us, firing at intervals three more guns, until abeam of us, distant two miles, when she fired a shotted gun, the shot falling short of us about a quarter of a mile. Our crew became very much excited at this, and gave utterance to some expressions about the colors being hoisted, requesting to know if Captain WARDLE wished the Englishman to sink us, or cause some one to be hurt? I repeated these things to Captain WARDLE; he replied that he "would be d—d if he'd be ruled by a Limejuicer, and that if the cruiser fired into us it would be the best voyage he or any of us had made. Some 20 minutes passed when another shot was fired. I told Capt. WARDLE it would be better to show our colors; for in case anything should take place, the crew would go against him, as they now were much inclined to display the flag without awaiting orders. Capt. WARDLE appeared to become much excited at this, and turned very pale. He nodded his assent to the showing of our colors—six guns having already been fired by the British cruiser. However, on endeavoring to hoist the ensign, the halyards parted, and ere this could be remedied, the cruiser, now in our wake, bore ship, and while in stays fired another gun, the seventh, which coming rather close, the man at the wheel ran forward. On sending another in his place, Capt. WARDLE gave orders to put the helm up; and, wearing the ship, we ran down to the brigantine. On coming up to her, we rounded to about two or three cables' length to windward, with our jib-sheet to windward, but we did not bring our vessel to the wind, continuing to run some two points off. Making a course athwart the cruiser's bow, we were hailed and ordered to heave to. Capt. WARDLE replied, asking the commander of the cruiser what he wanted? "Want you to heave to." Capt. WARDLE said he was hove to. The brigantine began to drop astern, when she fired another shot across our bows; upon which, and not till then, did Capt. WARDLE issue orders to heave our vessel to. This was done at once. We were again hailed from the brigantine, the commander informing that he was going to send his boat on board, which he presently did. Capt. W. not [illegible] the usual civilities of a ship's gangway. On coming on board the commander of the cruiser wished to know who was the Captain on board of us. Capt. WARDLE replied he was the man. Why did you not [illegible]? It would have saved all this trouble. Our nation is at war, and we have been informed that Russian privateers have been fitting out in the gulf for that purpose. Your singular conduct has led me to suspect you may be one of them, and consequently I cannot consider you as Americans until I see your papers. Captain WARDLE then said, "What are you bothering about? I have been in the navy as well as you, and know all about it; I only wish you had fired into me—it would have been the best voyage I ever made. However, you now see my flag; get out of my vessel as soon as you can." The English Captain said, "You must be drunk, Sir, to carry on so. Had it been any other nation you would have had a mast taken out of you; but I was afraid of hurting some poor fellow who would be blameless. I refrained from throwing my shot ahead of you; I now must see your papers, Captain." The papers were produced. Capt. WARDLE said our vessel was in a sinking condition, having two butts started, and the men all fagged out at the pumps; so that he had something else to do besides hoisting colors to every one; that he would report him (the English officer) to the Admiral in Rio. The Englishman said he would enter the affair in our log book if he wished it, which was done, as follows:

"Aug. 30, boarded schooner *Bay City*, after firing four shots wide of her to induce her to heave to and allow me to close, which I was desirous of doing, suspecting her to be a Russian privateer, under American colors.

CHARLES WEEKS, Lieut. Commanding."

The Englishman said "I will give you some men to reach port with." Capt. WARDLE replied, "I don't want your men—my men are paid for work, and they have got to do it until I reach port." The English captain then left us. [illegible] The English captain kept company with us until we reached Rio de Janeiro, actually thinking we were in a sinking condition, which a reference to the log will prove not to have been the case. The day after boarding us we were again hailed by the commander of the cruiser, inquiring if he could render us any assistance, and should any change take place through the night, to show a light and he would come to us. Nothing of further interest occurred before our arrival at Rio.

This is a plain statement of what took place between the British cruiser Bonnetti and our vessel. A similar circumstance took place shortly after leaving Pernambuco, with the United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Captain WARDLE refusing to show his colors, although they were hoisted some time before we spoke him, and barely consenting to have them displayed from the mizzen rigging. No guns, however, were fired. I make no comment on the affair between the *Bonnetti* and our vessel, but leave it to the judgment of whoever reads this account, whether there is the slightest ground for supposing that the commander of the cruiser perpetrated any outrage or not. I will merely remark, that apparently Capt. WARDLE had great hopes of getting "hit," so that a good claim might be instituted, which would pay handsomely, and that he entertained hopes of obtaining that result on arriving here, as soon after our arrival at this port he ordered myself and the 2d mate on shore to the Consul, where we were requested to sign an indictment of outrage against Capt. WEEKS, of the *Bonnetti*, the refusal to sign which has been the cause of much trouble and unjust suffering to myself, as I can prove should occasion require it. I trust you will enlighten those who may be misled by other statements of the affair, and believe me, yours gratefully,

THOMAS MACSAU,
Mate of schooner *Bay City*.

Foul and Atrocious Murder—The Murderers in Jail.

From the Norfolk Herald of May 15.

One of the most wanton and cold-blooded murders that was ever perpetrated in our usually peaceable city, was committed on Sunday morning at 3½ o'clock, in Maine-street, on the body of JOHN S. MURPHY, a permanent resident of the city, by JOHN DECKER and WM. L. GOSLINE, the particulars of which, as obtained at the Coroner's inquest, were as follows:

DECKER and GOSLINE each commanded an oyster craft, then in the harbor, the former the "cat-boat" *Odd Fellow*, the latter a schooner called the *Skulks*; both vessels were owned in York Town, but the men were both Staten Islanders. These parties, with the deceased, and JOHN VAUGHAN, were at the oyster saloon of EDWARD HARRISON, in Metcalf's-lane, when some angry discussion commenced and irritating language was used; the lie was passed between DECKER and VAUGHAN, and DECKER struck VAUGHAN—upon which MURPHY, who, (as VAUGHAN in his testimony said, was of a remarkably peaceable disposition, and never known to do such a thing before,) rose and struck DECKER a blow with his fist. They were parted, however, and the landlord proceeded to shut up his bar and put out the lights, it being then about 2 o'clock. VAUGHAN states in his evidence that he heard DECKER, on leaving HARRISON'S, swear that he would have MURPHY'S heart's blood before he slept.

DECKER and GOSLINE left HARRISON'S house before VAUGHAN and MURPHY did. MURPHY and VAUGHAN crossed the street, from Metcalf's-lane to go down to Mr. BEBB'S to get something to drink; but finding the place closed, proceeded on down Main-street, and when opposite McKeever's-lane, where D. and G. had secreted themselves, on the lookout for MURPHY, DECKER jumped out and said, now d—n you I've got you. VAUGHAN thrust his hand in his pocket thinking it would intimidate DECKER, and replied "Got what?" DECKER then remarked to VAUGHAN, "I have nothing against you; but that d—d ——, (using an opprobrious epithet,) I'll have his heart's blood before morning. GOSLINE, who was standing a few yards down the lane, called out, "Give it to him now." DECKER replied, "Never mind, I'll catch him some other time." VAUGHAN and MURPHY then continued on their way, (DECKER and GOSLINE taking another direction, supposed to be down McKeever's-lane, then Wilson-street, for the purpose of heading off MURPHY,) and stopped in front of Messrs. HERMAN & Co.'s store, for about twenty minutes—VAUGHAN advising MURPHY not to go back to Metcalf's-lane, but to go down Talbot-street, and go home that way—(his residence is in Cumberland-street.) They then parted; MURPHY crossing the street with that view—but being in liquor, perhaps mistook the lane, or forgot the caution given him by VAUGHAN.

DECKER and GOSLINE being then lying in their way, and losing sight of MURPHY, [illegible] and when opposite Messrs. [illegible], they encountered Mr. THOMAS SPRATT, who had come up thus early to make his marketing, and with whom mistaking him, when encountering some one, "That's the man," which was the only thing that saved his life, for Mr. SPRATT says, from their appearance, they were bent upon something desperate. They left him and went back to Metcalf's-lane, where they unfortunately encountered MURPHY, while on his way home, and knocked him down, and while he was down, one of the men plunged a knife into the body of MURPHY as he lay prostrate on the ground—this was witnessed by Mr. BENJAMIN PEDDLE, who was standing in front of the National Hotel, and who sung out for the watch.

The villains, after wreaking their vengeance on their helpless victim, whose blood was flowing copiously from four stabs, two in the breast, and two in the body, fled and were pursued by the watch—they ran down to the county dock, (passing by Mr. SPRATT who recognized them as the same two men who accosted him a short time before,) and took one of the Ferry Point boats, ordering the colored man who was in charge of it to row them off to a vessel in the stream at his peril, and were soon on board. As soon as a sufficient number of the police could be collected, officer GUY went in pursuit of them in the same boat that had taken them off. When he got on board he found the hatches down and all hands (seven in number,) apparently asleep. He soon waked them up, however, and arrested the whole seven, and brought them ashore; but as soon as the offenders were fully identified by HARRISON, SPRATT and VAUGHAN, the rest were discharged.

Dr. FITZGIBBON was called to examine the wounds inflicted on MURPHY, but they were past all surgery. He was carried home on a board and survived about half an hour in a state of insensibility, and the few words he uttered were unintelligible.

DECKER and GOSLINE are both young men, neither of them, apparently, over 24 years of age. MURPHY as is shown from his whereabout on this occasion, was unfortunate in his habits and associations; but otherwise peaceable and unoffensive. He was about 32 years of age, in no settled business; and has left a young wife, (daughter of the late Mr. LORING, carver, who was drowned some years ago by the upsetting of a boat,) but no children.

Yesterday the case was brought before his Honor the Mayor, who, after a hearing of the testimony, ordered the prisoners on to the examining Court.

TRAGEDY IN A RAILWAY CAR.—A horrid affair was enacted at Toledo, in one of the cars of the M. S. Rail road on the 7th inst. The train had just stopped at the dépôt, and the passengers were in the act of passing out, when a German, who retained his seat, deliberately placed a pistol at his head and blew it to atoms. The blood and brains flew in every direction, completely bespattering the garments of the horrified passengers who were pressing toward the door. The Coroners were soon on the alert, but strange to say, no witnesses were to be found. Persons whose soiled habiliments testified their proximity to the appalling scene, persistently denied any knowledge of the transaction. The ferry-boat was just starting to convey the travelers across the river to continue their journey, and the fear of detention was the cause of this sudden access of know-nothingism. The German is reported to have been of respectable appearance, and recently from California. Eight hundred dollars and two gold watches were found on his person.—*Chicago Times.*

☞ A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* tells the following story of a Shanghai hen nursing kittens: Upon entering my fowl house some little time since, I discovered a cat comfortably ensconced in one of the nests, where she had littered three kittens, as pleased and comfortable as any young feline mother might be. A day or two ago, hearing a great mewing within, I opened the door, and found that an old Shanghai hen, well in the mood for setting, had abandoned the nest with eggs, and taken possession of the kitten nest, much to the discomfort of Tom and Tabby, jun., for they could not be made as comfortable under the foster-mother as by the side of the legitimate parent. The old cat the meantime was sunning herself at the door, apparently satisfied with the new nurse. Last night the old hen left her charge for the nest egg, but this morning I found her again in possession of the kittens, having again abandoned the nest with eggs.

News by the Mails.

Scratching Hens are a nuisance which a Yankee proposes to abate by an invention, properly enough termed a Hen-walker, of which the following description is given: It consists of a small instrument somewhat resembling a very long spur, attached to the hind part of the hen's leg. The instrument is so arranged that when the hen is about to scratch the earth, the spur catches in the ground before her foot is fairly descended, and obliges her to bring the foot down quietly and harmlessly a little in front of the place she has aimed at. The hen thereupon tries the other foot, with a like result. She keeps on trying, and before she is aware of it the machine has worked her right out of the garden!

The consumption of iron in Liverpool is estimated at 58,000 tons per annum, and is steadily increasing. The East India Company are sending out 90,000 barrels of ale for the use of the troops in India, all of this year's brewing.

Twenty-six hands employed in a gold mine in Columbia County, Ga., recently procured, in nine working days, $1,650 worth of gold from surface ore, some of which had been thrown aside for fifteen years.

The Mayor of St. Louis has instituted a "Complaint Book," and in a proclamation calls upon all good citizens to aid him in suppressing gambling hells and disorderly houses.

A lump of silver from Lake Superior, weighing ninety-six pounds, and warranted to be seventy-five per cent. pure metal, has been received at Detroit. It is mixed with copper.

An alligator, measuring about ten feet in length, was killed a few days ago in the San Antonio River, opposite Goliad. So says the *True American*.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of Monday, says: "We have cheerful accounts of the growing crops from nearly every county in Maryland."

Prince PAUL, of Wirtemberg, was in Houston on the 1st inst.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged, being scarce and in demand at $6 18¾@$6 25 for Pearls, and $5 81¼@$5 87½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but steady, with sales of 200 mats Java at 14c.; 200 bags Laguayra at 10½c.; and 400 Rio at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is less active, but prices are sustained. The *Baltic's* absence retards operations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
Middling	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	11½	11¾
Fair	11½	11½	12	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and drooping. The receipts are on the increase, and the prospect for heavier supplies during the Summer months than had been previously anticipated is now considered brighter. This induces more desire to sell, while it tends to diminish the inclination to buy more than purchasers really need. Hence the languor in prices. The day's business consists of 6,400 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$10 00 @10 12½
Straight State	10 12½@10 25
Favorite State	10 25 @10 37½
Mixed Western	9 87½@10 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Michigan	10 25 @10 37½
Common to Good Ohio	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Ohio	10 25 @10 37½
Extra Ohio	10 37½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 37½@11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 37½@10 62½
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50

Canadian is depreciating, with sales for the day of 2,400 barrels at $10@$11 for inferior to choice extra brand, ₩ barrel. Southern continues scarce, and with a good inquiry is firm in price. There were 1,600 barrels at $11@$11 37½ for mixed to favorite, and $11 37½@$12 50 for fancy and extra grades, ₩ barrel. Sales were likewise made of 150 barrels Rye Flour at $7 12½@$8 37½, and 200 barrels Jersey Corn Meal at $5 18¾ ₩ barrel.

GRAIN—Wheat is rare and inactive. None sold. Rye is dull and declining. A small lot of choice Northern was obtained at $1 75 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in fair request, but are easier in price. The transactions, including Western, at 77c.@80c.; State at 70c.@75c.; Jersey at 68c.@73c.; and Southern, very inferior to choice, at 55c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Corn is more inquired for and is a shade firmer, with sales of 25,000 bushels at $1 14 for Southern Yellow, $1 13½@$1 14 for Southern White, and $1 13@$1 13½ for mixed, ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River changed hands at former rates.

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, as before quoted.

IRON—No important transactions. Prices, nominally the same.

LATHS—Dull and heavy at $1 50 ₩ thousand. Supply moderate, but greater than the wants of buyers.

LEAD—Is inanimate, yet stiffly held. The general stock is not very large.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and needed at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—There have been 180 bbls New-Orleans sold at 29c.@31c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is selling in a small way at unchanged figures. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, but steady at 46c. ₩ gallon. A moderate inquiry prevails for Tar and common Resin at old prices. White Resin is unchanged, being very sparingly dealt in at yesterday's rates.

OILS—Whale, sperm and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is less freely offered at 93c. for large, and 93c.@94c. for small lots, ₩ gallon, but the demand is not so brisk. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty fair demand, and without any marked change in price. Sales have been made of 950 bbls., chiefly at $16 75 for old Mess, $14 50 for new Prime, and $17 75 for new Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in rather better supply, and are a trifle cheaper; the sales including 400 packages at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is plentier, but is in good request at about previous rates. The operations amount to 650 bbls. and tcs. at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty freely sought after at buoyant prices, with sales of 500 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, $10@12 50 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 50 for repacked Mess, and $16 25@$16 50 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for within a range of from $22@$23 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are needed at $17@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 17c.@21c. for new Ohio, 18c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c. @24c. for choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is worth but from 8½c. @11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet at old quotations, with a very small stock in market.

SUGAR—Is in fair demand at full rates, with sales of 350 hhds. Cuba at 5⅛c.@6⅛c.; and 200 Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. Prime realized 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 38c.@38½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued as last noticed, with engagements of only 9,000 bushels corn for Liverpool on private terms, 1,000 bales Cotton for do. at 5-32d. ₩ lb., and a vessel from Rio to London, with Deals, at 62s.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 31 Liberty-st., near Nassau. Two three-story first-class brick houses, with all the modern improvements, in 41st st.

The four-story first-class English basement house, West 28th st., near 8th-av., having all the modern improvements.

The four-story and basement brown stone front house, No. 208 5th-av., near 42d-st.

The three-story brick house corner of Clinton and Rivington sts.

Two four-story brick houses, 7th-av., near 28th-st.

The four-story brick house No. 461 East 12th-st.

The gore lot, 60 feet front, with the improvements thereon, west side of 8th-av., near 45th st.

Two lots south side of 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.

Six lots in Harlem, 126th-st., near 6th-av.

The three-story and basement brick house, finished in handsome style, corner of Lee-av. and Ross-st., Brooklyn.

Together with a number of houses and lots in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

All of the above property will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—It is well known as the Compo Farm, and is situated on Long Island Sound, near the mouth of Westport River, State of Connecticut in sight, and within ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Dépôt, being 47 miles from the City of New-York. It commands a beautiful inland view, and also extensive and diversified views of the Sound and Norwalk Islands. The location is one of the most healthy in the county, and having water on both sides, its boating, yachting, fishing and bathing, are unsurpassed. The house is 42 by 38 feet, and convenient to it are two fine wells of water, an ice-house, stable and carriage-house; also, a farm-house, two barns, cattle sheds, a granary, fowl-houses. There is also a well-arranged aviary.

The farm consists of 60 acres, composed of upland and salt meadow, a highly cultivated garden, all planted; also, eight acres with corn, five acres with potatoes, and the balance of upland with timothy. The asparagus beds are in the finest order, and yield abundantly, as do also the strawberry and raspberry vines. The place abounds in every variety of fruit. There are nine acres of woodland, and at its base a large oyster pond, adding much to the varied beauties of the location.

Possession immediately. Apply to BENJAMIN H. FIELD, No. 137 Water-st., or to ROBT. G. L. DE PEYSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Springville, Staten Island, 3 miles from Port Richmond; house two-story and attic, new, 30 by 50 feet; piazza front and rear; 13 rooms on the first and second floors, and five in the attic. About four acres of land. The premises are now occupied by Hon. N. Crosheron. Price $6,500. Rent, $400. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden lane, down stairs.

COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET—One large new cottage, situated about one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, commanding a fine view of the Bay. It is well finished and has every convenience for a genteel family, and a good coach-house, and from 2 to 4 acres of land. Also, in same neighborhood, a small cottage in good order, with coach-house and about half an acre of land. For particulars, apply to LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET AT MADISON, N. J.—A neat cottage, with fruit trees, &c., pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. To an approved family desiring a genteel and healthy country residence, the house will be rented on favorable terms. Also, if wanted, an acre or or two of land. Apply to AUGT. BLANCHETT, Esq., near the premises, or R. H. HUNTER, No. 175 Front-st., New-York.

VILLA FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about 45 minutes ride by Railroad from the City Hall, New-York, with a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. The house is new, of the first-class, and replete with every convenience, Croton water throughout, bath, water closets, stationary basins, dumb waiters, gas pipes, range, furnace, &c. Its accessibility by cars and stages, render it very desirable. Terms easy. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, No. 2 Broad-st., corner of Wall-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New Brunswick Dépôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 12 Exchange-place.

WALNUT COTTAGE WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—A picturesque house containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four first-class brown stone front houses, situated between 34th and 35th sts., four stories high, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage. Apply to NICHOLS GOODWIN & CO., No. 28 Maiden-lane.

NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE, AND TWO ACRES OF LAND—With every variety of fruit trees, barn, sheds outhouses, &c.; commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country; situated at North Hoboken, three miles from the Hoboken Ferry. Apply on the premises, to EDWARD EARLE.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE—The three story and finished attic dwelling, No. 19 Rutgers-place, opposite the grounds of the old Rutgers estate, and commanding a view of the East River. The house is 26 feet front and rear by 50 feet deep, with party walls, built in the best manner, and complete with all the modern improvements. The lot is 110 feet deep, with 10 feet court yard in front. Canal-st., which is now being extended, will terminate near the premises. For particulars, inquire of ISAAC L. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st., or on the premises.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN WATER-STREET, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The lot is 84x200 feet, of the richest garden ground, and well stocked with large fruit trees, grape vines, &c., &c. The house is two stories high, with kitchen attached, containing ten large rooms. The sidewalks are flagged. Hourly accommodations, either by railroad or steamboat, to New-York. Dépôts are within ten minutes' walk from the place. Price $2,675, on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of F. E. GRAEF, at S. WARNER'S Architect Office, No. 170 Broadway.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 3 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE—A valuable farm of one hundred acres, 21 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, near Railroad Dépôt, for sale low to close an estate, and possession given immediately. The house contains 14 rooms, and is with the extension, outbuilding and fences, all in good order. The situation is pleasant, and neighborhood good. *The land is in a high state of cultivation;* there are two apple orchards, one peach and cherry, with all kinds of fruit all in full bearing. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. N. B.—A large part of the purchase money can remain on the premises, if desired.

FARM AT HASTINGS, WESTCHESTER CO., FOR SALE.—A very desirable farm of 33 acres, situate within two miles of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Hastings, with mill and excellent water power, on the Sprain River Road. This farm contains six or seven acres of grafted fruit, five or six of heavy timber, and is a most desirable place; will be sold low. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, corner of Waverley-place and 6th-av., at the Bank.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A plot of ground containing 4½ acres, situated in the heart of the above named city, unrivalled in location, contiguous to churches, schools, &c., 14 miles from New-York, and hourly communication therewith. On the premises are a house, barn, garden, fruit and ornamental trees, &c. Would be just the place to divide into three or four large building lots. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st. basement.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Four lots located on the northerly side of 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., lying 125 feet east of 5th-av.; 100 feet front and rear and 98 feet 9 inches deep; very desirable for private residences, and a very commanding location for a church or public institution. T. N HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 36 Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, (42d-st. and 2d-av.,) May 10, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. By order PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours.

For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York; No. 110 South Front-st., Phila.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New-City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER, } Tax Commissioners.
WM. J. PECK,

PAPER HANGINGS, SPRING TRADE.—W. & H. MUMFORD, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, have now in store, and are daily receiving the newest designs in paper hangings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, chambers, &c., which they offer, with a complete assortment of upholstery goods, gilt cornices, ornaments, &c., at prices to suit the times. All work executed in the best manner.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.—Importers and wholesale dealers, No. 39 Vesey-st., near Church-st., New-York. Will sell BUTTONS, SHELL, HORN AND RUBBER COMBS, Needles, Pins, Brushes, Tapes, Bobbins and Fans, with a great variety of small wares, cheap for CASH.

CHARCOAL FOUNDRY IRON.—A very superior article made from Magnetic Iron Ore, in Clinton County, N. Y. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by JOHN S. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED—A good second-hand engine, capacity 4 to 6 run of stone. Inquire of JONES & FERGUSON, No. 2 South-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—For the Summer, or lease. A furnished house, containing 15 rooms. Stage passes the door four times a day to railroad, 3 miles; to the steamboat, 1½ miles. A good garden, and assortment of fruit and ornamental shade trees, with all necessary out-buildings. Fifty acres of good land may be had if desired. Apply to E. UNDERHILL, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 20 West 27th-st., has all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, all through, and is in perfect order. It will be rented low to a good tenant, or would be sold on very easy terms. SAM. EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 154, 156 and 160 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Houses finished with modern improvements. Inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 40 3d-av.

HOUSE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—A first-class three-story and basement house. Water conveniences and gas in it. Rent very low to secure a good tenant. Apply at No. 113 William-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—On 32d st., near 4th-av., two brick cottages, Nos. 59 and 63; rent $250. Also, one large size, rent $325. They will be let to one small family each. The yards are large and well shaded. Apply to T. PIKE, No. 9 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET—A beautiful cottage, nearly new, on 5th-av., corner of 131st-st., Harlem. Apply to MR. JAMES, next door, or to WM. BLAKE, 119 Pearl-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two new and convenient cottage houses, with dining, drawing rooms, &c.; parlors running across the house, and finished with arch; six or eight bedrooms, neatly finished; and ground attached for gardens. Terms moderate. Apply to EDWIN MILLS, Astoria; or to S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET—Within ten minutes walk of Vanderbilt's Landing. The grounds are well arranged and beautifully shaded. Terms moderate. Inquire of R. S. HOWES, residing on the premises; or, of Mr. CHESTER FLOWER, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The basement, first, second and fourth stories of the brown stone front house, No. 202 West 22d-st. Said house has all the modern improvements, and is entirely new and in a good neighborhood. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Conveniences very good; supplied with water and gas. Apply at No. 61 John-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A large and well furnished house of fourteen rooms, located on the water at Rye, one hour from 32d-st., by New-Haven Railroad; beautiful grounds, fine fruit, &c.; bathing, boating, fishing, &c., at foot of the lawn; ice house is filled. Rent $650 to November. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—Eligibly located in the upper part of the City, for the Summer, or longer if desired. The house has all the modern improvements of gas, water, &c. For card of admission apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS—Rent, $600—Pleasantly located in 13th st., replete with all the modern conveniences, and every requisite for housekeeping; library and garden. Address H. O. M., at this Office.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE BUSINESS PREMISES are to let, on reasonable terms:

No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, store and basement, 25x75 feet. Rent $1,000.

No. 333 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, store and basement, 25x75 feet. Rent $1,200.

The above are situated in the IRON BUILDINGS recently erected by HARPER & BROTHERS, and are well lighted and ventilated. Possession immediate.

Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., 3d, 4th, and 5th stories. Rooms 31x54 feet. Well lighted on all sides.

No. 82 Beekman-st., IRON BUILDING, 2d story, 50x106 feet. With STEAM POWER. Possession immediate. Rent $2,500. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin square.

MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY TO LET.—This foundry is located at Raritan, N. J., immediately at the Dépôt of the Central Railroad. The building is 40 by 100 feet, with annealing house, engine house, sheds, patterns, power, &c., everything complete; the whole establishment is new and in proper order. To a suitable tenant it will be let on favorable terms, and a large amount of work contracted for. Apply to JOSHUA COLEMAN, at Raritan, N. J., or to BEALE, MELICK & DEWITT, No. 30 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO LET—The elegant rooms in the marble building No. 667 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker-st., recently occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Reading Room and Library Association and other rooms and offices. Apply on the premises to DANIEL DANA, Jr., Agent, No. 667 Broadway, 2d story.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET.—A large furnished cottage, with stable and ten lots of ground, containing a large number of shade and fruit trees; also, small fruits, climbing roses, &c., situated on Townsend-av., near Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS.—To let, the first floor over store No. 98 Canal-st., has a fine entrance, and is well adapted for any kind of business, being in one of the greatest thoroughfares in the City, and a first-rate location. Inquire in the Dry Goods store No. 98 Canal-st. HALSTEAD & DYKE.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With steam power; well lighted and convenient, at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 127, 130 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises A. MORTON & CO.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 59th and 60th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 27 Wall-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

TWO OFFICES TO RENT IN WALL-STREET.—Rent $450. Apply to H. H. ANDERSON, 54 Wall-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company. N. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 21 William-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MACLAURIN'S WRITING GYMNASIUM—No. 555 BROADWAY.—The subscriber, inventor and patentee of the new system of instruction, by means of which gentlemen quite deficient in natural talent for writing will, of necessity, obtain an absolutely perfect command of the pen, and the ability to unite the elements of correctness, compactness and rapidity in the highest possible degree, is now forming two new classes. There is no longer a necessity for any one writing badly, since by this patented process the requisite skill may be obtained by all, as you would purchase an article of merchandise. An early application is invited, at any hour from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. W. S. MACLAURIN, Patentee.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily for class or private instruction in the art of PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

From the Home Journal.

We advise those who wish to improve their handwriting, to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of Penmanship can be acquired, either more agreeably or more expeditiously, than at the establishment of Mr. Goldsmith.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.—The Summer term commences the 1st of May, each consisting of twenty-two weeks. For circulars with references and terms apply to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Ins. Co., No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Front-st., or C. H. ROACH, Esq., at Doremus & Nixon's, No. 21 Park-place, New-York.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP, has removed to new and eligible rooms, No. 335 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Ornamental writing executed to order. Useful and higher branches of mathematics taught by Mr. POND. Ladies hours from 3 to 5 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 337 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. N. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 4, West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH—Egg and Stove Coal screened and delivered in good order, at the lowest market price for cash, at No. 142 Elizabeth-st., and No. 38 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, by L. J. COSTAR.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William, corner Platt-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000.—BONDS OF THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above issue of Bonds. They are dated 1st of July, 1854, and payable to bearer, in the City of New-York, on the 30th June, 1884, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at the Bank of America, on the 1st of January and July of each year, and one half their amount convertible into the stock of the Company at the option of the holder.

These bonds are issued under full authority of the stockholders, for the purpose of finishing and equipping the road, and they are secured by a second mortgage on the road, with all the real estate, fixtures and equipments, franchises, appurtenances, and privileges appertaining thereto. The first, and prior mortgage, is for $1,500,000, of which $1,000,000 was taken by the State of Virginia on the following very advantageous terms: 6 per cent. interest, and the principal to be liquidated by payments annually of one per cent. for thirty-four years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1855. The remaining $500,000 were sold at par.

The capital of the Company is $3,000,000, three-fifths of which is held by the State of Virginia, and the whole amount paid in is $2,978,100.

The length of the road from the city of Lynchburg to the Tennessee line is 204 miles, of which 135 are entirely finished and in operation. The remaining sixty-nine miles require only $325,000 to complete them, and ten months' labor is only necessary to put the entire road into full operation. There has been expended on the road about $5,600,000 in construction, rolling stock and expenses—a sum double the amount of both mortgages, which together do not exceed $13,000 per mile of road. The road forms a link in the chain of roads which are to become probably the most important route in the Union, giving an almost straight line from the Northern and Eastern cities to those on the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mississippi, shortening the distance more than two hundred miles; and there is but one link more to be finished to afford a continuous railroad transportation from the city of Washington to Montgomery, Ala. But independent of the travel that will come to it as a part of the great South and North line, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has a certain local business of its own, which is clearly ascertained by the earnings of last year with only eighty-five miles open ($165,929 79) as being sufficient of itself to support the road. It passes almost its whole length through a region abounding with a variety of minerals of the most valuable nature, such as lead, coal, iron, copper, salt and gypsum, all of which exist in great abundance, which have hitherto been neglected, but which are fast being developed now that they can be conveyed to market. In short the prospects of the road are most flattering, and fostered as it has been by the State, and supported generally by the people of Virginia, with so large a cash capital actually paid in, it is believed no security has been recently offered of a better character. The Company have agreed to set apart one per cent. annually on the amount of their bonds from the earnings of the road, as a Sinking Fund to meet the payment of them at maturity; and the stockholders have adopted, as a line of policy, to declare no dividend excepting from a cash surplus, after the interest and Sinking Fund have been provided for.

The terms on which the sale will be made are 25 per cent. down, and the balance in payments of 10 per cent. every thirty days till all paid. If the whole amount is paid at once, interest to the 1st July to be allowed. The right of rejecting all or any part of the bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the Company to do so. The bonds will be lodged in Bank, to be delivered when the whole amount is paid. Full information will be given on all subjects connected with the financial affairs of the Company which could be derived by parties wishing to offer for the bonds, and documents and references obtained by applying to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, to whom offers must be sent, sealed and marked "Tender for Railroad Bonds," on or before the 24th day of May next. JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors are:
HENRY DAVIS,
GEORGE STUART,
WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS L. PRESTON,
WM. T. ANDERSON,
and C. F. M. GARNETT, is Chief Engineer.

I will receive sealed proposals for the above loan, which will remain with me unopened till 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday the 24th day of May next, to be then opened in the presence of the President or some other authorized agent of the Company. ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, 8th April, 1855.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 40 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.,
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW-SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle……………Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich……………Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine……………Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency……………Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Bale,	Genes,	Madeira,	Seville,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Manheim,	St. Petersburg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Trieste,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Milan,	Turin,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Venise,
Cadiz,	Leipsick,	Munich,	Vienne,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
		Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LAST HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF THE GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN of……………$6,725,000 Dollars, To be reimbursed with……………15,688,510 Dollars, Or……………£2,400,000 Sterling.

This Loan is Guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild & Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz.:

14 of 40,000 dollars.	60 of 4,000 dollars.
20 of 36,000 dollars.	60 of 2,000 dollars.
24 of 32,000 dollars.	120 of 1,500 dollars.
60 of 8,000 dollars.	180 of 1,000 dollars.

&c., &c. The smallest Prize is 58 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in June, 1855.

The price of the shares is as follows:

1 share for £1 sterling.	30 shares for £20 sterling.
6 shares for £5 sterling.	65 shares for £40 sterling.
13 shares for £10 sterling.	137 shares for £80 sterling.

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of American Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and ($5 equal to £1,) on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount.

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this Distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Ports, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to $32,000 free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New-York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARSCHILD & CO., No. 28 Lombard st., London, where, also, Banking and Commission business will be duly attended too.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY—$500,000 LOAN—FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS.—Five Hundred Thousand Dollars first mortgage Bonds of the CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, are now offered for sale, in sums of One Thousand Dollars each, payable on the first day of January, 1866, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to William D. Thompson and Edward W. Dunham, in trust, on the lands of the Company, situate in Allegany County, Maryland, being about 12,000 acres, and embracing about 5,000 acres of the great fourteen feet vein of Coal; and on the Company's Railroad, connecting their Mines with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and with the town of Cumberland.

To provide for the payment of these Bonds at and before maturity, the Company have agreed to appropriate and pay into the hands of Trustees Fifty Thousand Dollars annually, as a sinking fund, in default of the payment of which, or of the semi-annual interest, for sixty days after due, the principal shall become due, and the Trustees be authorized to enter upon and sell the said lands and Road, and pay the Bonds.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the President of the Company, will be received at the office of DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York, until Saturday the 19th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be opened and the awards made.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid on notification to the parties of the acceptance of their bids, forty per cent. on the first day of June, and fifty per cent. on the fifteenth day of June, with liberty to pay the whole at any earlier day.

The Company will reserve the right to reject the whole or any portion of the bids. A. MEHAFFEY, President.

For further particulars apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st, New-York.

OFFICE OF MICH. SOUTHERN & NORTH. IND. R. R. Co., No. 13 William-st., New-York, May 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 28th of April last, it was voted that said "Company be consolidated with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Michigan." And that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the 28th day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company "be consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Indiana." And that in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been concluded between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become merged and consolidated into one Company called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old certificates of stock and take out new certificates in the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., April 20, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, an instalment of $20 per share on the new stock of this Company is hereby called for, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the Bank of the Republic, New-York. O. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issues credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 31 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

$13,000 TO LOAN—On first mortgage. An elegant dwelling house in West 29th st., near Broadway, and other desirable property up town for sale. Inquire of WM. PINCKNEY, No. 169 Broadway.

$500 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR.—On personal property worth four times the amount. Ten per cent. interest will be paid, besides a liberal bonus. Address A. T. MILLER, Times Office.

$800 TO $1,000.—I wish to invest this amount in some good established Cash business, where my services could be used to an advantage. Address HAWK, office of this paper, naming the business. Best of references given and required.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the three months ending April 30, 1855:

Assets Feb. 1, 1855		$[illegible]
Total Receipts	$[illegible]	
Total Disbursements	120,137 03—	[illegible]
Assets May 1, 1855		$[illegible]
Number of Policies issued		[illegible]
Number of Policies now in force		[illegible]
Covering a risk of		$[illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.
J. ABBOTT, Secretary.
C. GILL, Actuary.
MAY 8, 1855.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
R. H. McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Samuel D. Babcock,
G. M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rodman G. Moulton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
William Betts,	Nath'l Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	J. P. Yelverton,	S. E. Sproulls,
Joseph B. Collins,	Saml. L. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Eugene Dutilh,	John M. Stuart,	John P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W. Smith Brown.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

At an election held this day the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Daniel Richards,	W. A. & Van Duzer,
Eugene Plunkett,	G. W. Burnham,	C. F. Lindsley,
Frederick Pentz,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Robert Hogan,
Jacob Little,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Jos. F. Bridges,
E. F. Carman,	Joannes Gourd,	Hiram Anderson,
M. O. Roberts,	L. B. Lahens,	Waldo Hutchins,
A. C. Kingsland,	S. J. Pardessus,	Philip W. Engs,
John R. Peters,	Edouard Bossange,	J. D. Mills,
Ramsey Crooks,	Geo. B. Morewood,	Charles B. Hart,
Henry L. Pierson,	J. T. B. Maxwell,	David S. Mills,
P. De Peyster,	Austin S. Tuttle,	Howard C. Cady,
E. K. Collins,	A. Van Stantvoord,	J. Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Alfred Plunkett,	Solomon Banta,	James Myers.
John Garcia,		

And the following for Inspectors of Election:
Edwin Holt, Anson Livingston, Daniel J. Carter.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 42 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having its capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, on as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruen,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel T. Willets,
Geo. Giffillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1855. The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Hallock,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 5 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryea,	Edwin L. Smith,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Thomas Haviland,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Daniel B. Taylor,
Cram T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	Andrew J. Case,
E. H. Kimbark,		J. Wade Wilson,
George Reed,	James B. Quick,	David S. Holman.

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $150,000. Office, Shoe and Leather Bank Building, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.—This Company (the capital having all been paid in) is prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

WILLIAM H. DEGROOT, President.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

William H. De Groot,	Daniel F. Smith,	Chs. W. Copeland,
John K. Hora,	D. S. Darling,	Isaac Dayton,
Alexander Philip,	N. A. Rogers,	John Jay,
Freeman Hunt,	Alex. McCotter,	Ed. De Groot,
Bartlett Smith,	PETER B. COON,	Surveyor.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES No. 28 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. No. 56 Wall-st. CASH CAPITAL $210,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. This Company continues to insure upon dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, also, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire, on as liberal terms as any other institution.

RICHARD J. THORNE, President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Capital $150,000. Well secured on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate. Have removed from No. 22 3d-av and No. 49 Wall-st., to No. 67 WALL-ST.

JOHN M. FERRIES, President.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.
JAMES T. COURNHOVEN, Surveyor.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current Rates.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec. CALEB BARSTOW, Pres.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, May 16, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of the Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, has removed to No. 21 Wall-st., nearly opposite the Custom-House. P. NOTMAN, Agent.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 251 THIRD-AVENUE—One door above 21st-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. WM. H. PLATT, President. B. LOCKWOOD, Sec. JAS. S. KEELER, Vice Pres't. N. B. On and after Monday, 28th May, instant, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
ap7,'54-lawlyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16 '53-lawlyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16,'53-lawlyF

TO CREDITORS OF KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Notice is hereby given by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, that a dividend of thirty-three and a third per cent. on the ascertained claims against said Institution, will be paid on and after the 15th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 82 William-st., in the basement.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. T. JONES, Auctioneer.
BY HAGGERTY, JONES & CO.
Store No. 118 Broadway.

STRAW HATS.—THIS DAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, at No. 118 Broadway, PEREMPTORY SALE OF 200 CASES CANTON HATS, FULL TRIMMED, of good quality, and very desirable for City trade.

RUSSIAN EAGLE CHAMPAGNE AT AUCTION.—The last and probably final importation of this superior Brand of CHAMPAGNE, consisting of 200 baskets Quarts, 50 baskets Pints, will be sold at auction by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO., at their salesroom, No. 119 Pearl-st., on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.
Samples may be seen, previous to the sale, at the Counting Room of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 250 DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS of ground, and 25 Villa Lots of from one-half to two acres each, situated in the beautiful village of Yonkers, about 16 miles from New-York, on the banks of the Hudson River, at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following choice property, viz.: About 250 lots of ground, situated in the beautiful and romantic village of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson River, and near the Railroad Depôt, being on Front, Water, Dock, Mill, Nepperhan, Hudson, Pond, Woodbine, Atherton, River, Locust, and on John and James-sts.; also on Cromwell and Eagle-place, and on Warburton, Ashburton and Palisade avs., and on Broadway. Also, 25 villa lots of from one-half to two acres each, situated on Riverdale-av., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, &c. A portion of this property lies on the banks of the Hudson River, and in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Station at that place; also, very near the steamboat landings, and in the midst of schools, academies, churches, stores, hotels, and splendid cottage residences. The above village lots are nearly all full size, varying from 25 feet front to from 100 to 127 feet deep. The above is one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been offered to the public for many years. Its proximity to the City of New-York, being distant about 16 miles, and only one-half hour's travel by railroad, makes it very desirable for merchants and others doing business in the City, who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase a fine cottage site. This property and the picturesque scenery surrounding it, and the beautiful views of the noble Hudson, cannot be surpassed. The convenience of access from the City, together with the healthy location and excellent neighborhood, all combine, to make this an exceedingly desirable property, either for a gentleman's country residence, or for the mechanic or working man; the fact, also, that property in the neighborhood is rising and will continue to rise, makes it also a very safe and profitable investment for capitalists.
TERMS.—Ten per cent. on day of sale; twenty per cent. on 15th June, and balance can remain on bond and mortgage, payable three years from day of sale, and an abstract of the title will be furnished to each purchaser, free of charge. For lithographic maps and more full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE—TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Warren-st., of splendid rosewood furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil paintings, china and silver ware, heavy velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c., at 10½ o'clock precisely—the entire splendid contents, consisting of royal English velvet floor and stair carpeting, ingrain carpeting, English oil cloths, &c.; rosewood parlor suites, elegantly upholstered and covered in maroon, crimson and green French satin damask; two elegant rosewood bookcases; also, one antique medallion set, heavily carved; Italian statuary marble-top tables, of all the usual descriptions found in well-furnished rooms; heavily carved seven-octave double action piano-forte, made by Ba more, of this City, warranted. This instrument, for fineness of exterior and quality of tone, is unsurpassed. Also, a very fine rosewood etagere, finished throughout in plate glass and Italian marble; elegant rosewood armoir, with plate glass front; French work tables, fancy reception chairs, escritoires, large and splendid French plate pier glasses in costly frames; rich heavy lace and brocatelle curtains, original oil paintings by eminent modern artists, gothic inlaid and solid statuary marble clocks, costly Dresden china ware, fine vases of Sevres porcelain, Parian marble statues and classic representations, mahogany extension table, with antique carving; table ware, French china, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, spoons, ivory cutlery, heavy cut glass ware, wines, champagne, liquor cases, decanters, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, of the antique and modern styles; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, corner and towel stands, palliasses, fine curled hair mattresses, counterpanes, bolsters and pillows, china toilet sets, oval and square frame glass mirrors, &c. Sale positive.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 22, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—
[illegible] Sacramento County 10 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
[illegible] Sacramento County 10 per cent. Bonds, $500 each.
These bonds were issued under a law of the State of California, passed March 5, 1855, which contains stringent provisions for their security. They are executed by Commissioners appointed by the State, who have given heavy bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. The act provides for and imposes an annual tax on the County to meet the interest, and a further tax of 15 cents on each one hundred dollars of property to meet the redemption and retirement of the bonds in 20 years from 1st March, 1855. The interest is payable on the 1st March and 1st September, in the City of New-York, and the amount that will be due on the 1st September next is already set apart. The whole issue authorized by law is but $216,000, the proceeds of which were applied to the erection of public buildings for the County.
A certified copy of the act under which these bonds were issued, bearing the seal of the State, and signatures of the Secretary of State and Deputy, can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st. They are in all respects a first-class security, which with the high rate of interest they bear, renders them an attractive and desirable investment. They will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at their salesrooms, No. 384 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, drawing room, dining room, library, and chamber furniture and housekeeping articles of every description, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich French brocatelle and other fashionable coverings; mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, in haircloth and plush; richly carved centre, pier and sofa tables with marble tops; quartettes and other fancy tables, etageres of a beautiful style; secretaires, escritoires, bookcases, library do., gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, rich decorated French china ware, tea and coffee sets, dining do. complete, 175 pieces; china toilet sets; cushioned, oak, walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, do. do. chairs, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm chairs, spring seat parlor chairs, of every variety of style and finish, mahogany, oak, walnut and rosewood bedsteads of the Elizabethan, Louis XIV, and other styles; enameled cottage suits, with and without marble tops, wardrobes, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, cane and rush seat chairs, rockers, clocks, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, window shades, mattresses, beds, bedding, china and glassware, fine table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., &c. Catalogues ready, and the articles can be examined on the day before the sale. Sale positive, and every facility rendered purchasers for boxing and shipping.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND BASEMENT FURNITURE—TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at house No. 71 5th-av., near 14th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of the house—all to be sold and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting of splendid carved rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, a costly and elegant instrument; solid rosewood marble-top etagere, French plate doors, richly carved; oval mirrors, Egyptian and white marble-top centre and pier tables, magnificent rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood arm and reception chairs, rich velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rich mantel vases and ornaments, curtains and shades, with a number of choice paintings on canvas and glass, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, beds and pillows, 12 cottage bedsteads, with mattresses all complete; rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, china toilet sets, mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, spring-seat chairs, rockers, &c., with a large assortment of basement and bedroom furniture, dining and breakfast tables, rich china and glass ware, silver ware, crockery, refrigerator, stove and fixtures, oil cloth, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, made by the celebrated Chickering, OIL PAINTINGS, DAMASK and BROADCLOTH WINDOW CURTAINS with FIXTURES to match, PARIAN and GLASSWARE, &c. &c. —ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his new and spacious salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., handsome household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites, covered with blue plush, brocatelle and haircloth; a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by the celebrated Chickering, marble-top tables, magnificent china dinner and tea set in gold, glassware, choice oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome china and porcelain vases, bisque and Parian figures, white enameled bedroom suites, ingrain and Axminster carpets, curled hair mattresses, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus and chairs; do. extension tables, do. hat and umbrella stands, do. sideboard, mantle top, crimson brocatelle and damask window curtains, with fixtures to match, chandeliers, table and bed linen, blankets, silver plated ware, &c., &c. Terms cash, and bankable money.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts. E. E. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, as above, an extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut, comprising several elegant suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatelle, plush, &c.; sofas, sofa beds, tete-a-tetes, easy, rocking and parlor chairs in a variety of styles, covered in hair cloth; bedsteads, bureaus and washstands of every description; library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; card, sewing and quartette tables; etageres; two splendid French plate pier glasses; a variety of oil paintings and engravings; carved oak and walnut extension dining tables, richly ornamented; gilt frame oval mirrors; one silver mounted single set of harness; also, an assortment of English silver plated ware, consisting of beautiful cut bottle castors, cake baskets, goblets, &c., being balance of a mortgage sale, to be sold without reserve. We invite the attention of the public to this sale, as the goods must be sold to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—DEALER'S STOCK OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—MONDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 99 7th-av., near 17th-st., a large and choice stock of best white granite ware, all kinds, sold in lots for retailers and grocers. Sale positive, the owner declining the business.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF PLANTS.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts., a splendid assortment of green house plants, monthly roses, fruit trees and other seasonable plants. Sale positive.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, No. 48 Pine-st.
BY S. DRAPER, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1855, $12,000 Seven per cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Flushing Rail Road Company, due 1866, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1; $1,000 each.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of May, 1855, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, four hundred and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction.
The above Sale is postponed until the 29th day of May, instant, at the same hour and place.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1855, at 7 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES—25 dozen Mahogany and Curl Maple Chairs, 40 pieces of Oil-Cloths, rich Curtains, beautiful China Sets, Carpeting, &c. &c. F. COLTON will sell, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 Beekman-st., 2d story, a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture of every conceivable description, comprising in part rosewood and mahogany parlor and dining room furniture; one or two suites of do. in brocatelle, very rich book-cases in rosewood, secretaries, dressing bureaus, marble-top centre, side and sofa-tables; French bedsteads, cottage do., French plate and oval mirrors; Brussels and three ply carpets; 40 pieces of oil-cloths, 25 dozen curl maple and other chairs, &c. &c.; also, one very superior rosewood piano-forte, entirely new and fully warranted; also, one or two sets of rich lace curtains and cornices; also, a large lot of rose blankets and bedding, &c. &c.; also, a very rich assortment of gold and enamelled China ware in sets; also, a very large assortment of various kinds of household furniture that has remained on storage for a term of one or more years &c., &c. N. B.—The stock is large and will be offered to those in want of a very favorable opportunity. Catalogues early on Saturday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st. Household furniture, consisting of elegant suites of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm and parlor chairs, rockers, ottomans in velvet, crimson plush and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, rosewood etageres, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets and rugs, oil-cloths, oil paintings, rich window curtains and cornices, lace window curtains, mirrors, pier-glasses, extension tables, dining tables, mahogany breakfast tables, china and glass ware, mantel clocks and ornaments, chandeliers, &c.; quartettes, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mattresses, hair do., feather-beds, pillows and bolsters, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, tea tables, chairs, toilet sets, stoves, rugs, &c.; Brussels stair carpets, brass stair rods, parlor door mats.
Also, several fine rosewood piano-fortes by the most celebrated makers, 100 single and double windlass bedsteads with mattresses to match; a large quantity of black walnut bedsteads, washstands and chairs. Also, a large patent iron iron safe for silver. Without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, in gallery over salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., sale of elegant oil paintings just received from Paris, on canvas, convex copper and silk attached, by the most celebrated French artists, viz: Chaubeaud, Cardini, La Joie, Van Schelder, Van Muller, Pastelle, Paris, H. Dunnant, &c.; comprising copies from some of the most celebrated paintings in the Louvre, by George Vernet, Van Dyck, Sir David Wilkie, Teniers, &c.
Also, a number of fine old pictures in the schools of Rubens, Titian, Houde, Kester, Vernet, &c.
To be sold without reserve.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, elegant 3-story basement and sub-cellar brick house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, first house north of Greene-av., between Greene and Lafayette avs.; house 21x45 feet, brown stone, basement front, of Philadelphia brick, finished off with marble mantels, speaking tubes, and all modern improvements. For terms and full particulars, apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 136 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., a blood bay horse, 15 hands high, 10 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness. Sold for want of use. Phaeton, nearly new and in first-rate order, having been thoroughly repaired this spring; made by Lawrence & Collis.
Also, a two-seat open wagon, made by Wood & Tomlinson, but little used, and in perfect order.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL—At the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1855, at 12 o'clock, two new brick houses, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, on east side of Carlton-av., 100 feet from Atlantic, between Fulton and Atlantic avs. Size, 20x36 feet each, well finished. Sale will be peremptory. $3,500 may remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 136 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, WAGONS, STORE AND SALOON FIXTURES, TWINE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, black cloth, window shades, pickles, cheese, cocoa, chocolate, prunes, herrings, maccaroni, candles, teas, coffees, liquors, claret, Maderia, champagne, cigars, scales, weights, spring balances, saws, chisels, whips, harness, &c.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—[illegible] ... ing, curtains. Large sale on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.
PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, and every day this week, at auction, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, a fine variety of roses, verbenas, dahlias, pinks, carnations, tube roses, &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City, direct from the garden on day of sale. Catalogues.

WOODHAVEN CENTRE PROPERTY—J. R. PERKINS second auction sale to commence MONDAY, May 21, 1855, at 2 P. M., at No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. See maps and handbills, to be had at No. 55 Dey-st., New-York, third floor.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 81 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out door sales generally.
Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, HARMONIUMS, PIANOS, MUSIC AND MELODEONS.—S. T. GORDON, having purchased Mr. BERRY's interest in the late firm of BERRY & GORDON, will continue the Music and Piano business at the old stand, No. 297 Broadway. Mr. G. is sole agent for the sale of HALLETT, DAVIS & Co.'s celebrated grand and square PIANOS and MASON & HAMLIN's model MELODIONS, and will have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of the above, with New-York Pianos, new and second hand; also, DE BAIN's and ALEXANDRE's French HARMONIUM and ORGAN MELODIONS, which will be sold at wholesale and retail at the lowest rates. PIANOS TO LET. Single and double-reed MELODIONS TO LET, or sold on monthly payments.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has reopened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 295 to No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices.
H. WARREN, Sole Agent
For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

PIANO-FORTES.—JOHN P. WAKE & CO., manufacturers, have removed their Piano-forte Warehouse from No. 58 Barclay-st. to the new and spacious building No. 167 Canal-st., between Hudson and Varick.
Piano-fortes at wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper. Great inducement to purchasers now offered.

A BARGAIN—A splendid 6⅔ rosewood Piano, improved diagonal scale, made by a manufacturer of thirty years' experience, been used very little; will be sold with written guarantee for two years. Price $210. Also, a Melodion, for $45. Apply at No. 292 Bowery. McDONALD & BRO.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FLOWERS, BULBS AND PLANTS—Of all kinds, hardy and green-house, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, foreign fruits, by the box. For sale at low prices, by BRAHMS & CO., corner of Washington and Barclay-sts.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY AND IRON RAILING CO.—Are the sole manufacturers of Crowell's celebrated iron railing without rivets; also of his entirely new style of wire railing, the prettiest and warranted the cheapest made in the United States. They make castings of columns of all sizes, window and door guards, shutters, trusses, sills and lintels, office and desk railing, girders, verandahs, brackets, vault covers, anchors, gratings, &c., at short notice and lowest prices; and contract for the whole of the iron work for buildings of every class. Sections of all their work at the warerooms, Nos. 79 and 81 Duane-st., (a few doors east of Broadway.) Foundry foot of 46th-st., North River.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 150 Greenwich st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 1 Astor-House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Inplacing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence as to its results, having used it in his private practice for the last ten years without having to record a single case of failure. The want of a remedy of this nature has long been felt, as the diseases for which it is adapted are becoming more prevalent each succeeding year, and also more difficult to master, as cases are of daily occurrence where the known remedies seem almost inert. Another great feature in this remedy is, the small quantity required, and its freedom from unpleasant effects, which those only can appreciate who have been drugged to repletion with most nauseous mixtures, accompanied by headaches and other ill feelings, rendering the remedy worse than the disease. In using this medicine the patient is not called upon to refrain from his daily avocations, the only cautions needful being extremes [illegible] ... to his Homeopathic ... one of the greatest triumphs of the science.
Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.
REFERENCES—HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 25 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book*, N. Y. *Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—$1, with a book. Just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely: a cure at once and no delay and more expense. Greatest cure in the world by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Afflicted, take notice, no other remedies can cure you radically. Slight cases cured in a few hours; nothing else does it. No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, is the place to get this rapid and thorough remedy—nowhere else in New-York. A cure warranted by Dr. WARD. Patients anxious for relief may rely on a rapid cure by his treatment, without taxing the system; alteration of diet or cessation from business not required.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—348 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 121 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

REMOVALS.

RICHARD BUSTEED, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, has removed his office to No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park place, over the Broadway Bank. Rooms Nos 3 and 4, on the second story. RICHARD BUSTEED, MOSES ELY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has removed to No. 94 Beekman-st., about three minutes' walk from the Astor House. The trade generally is respectfully invited to call and examine. A. D. GALE, 94 Beekman-st., N. Y.

SCHMITT BROTHER—Show case manufacturers, have removed to their new and spacious warerooms and factory, No. 5 North William-st., corner building of Frankfort-st., where they hope to receive a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

DENTIST REMOVAL—S. W. JUDSON, Dentist, has removed his office from No. 165 East Broadway, to No. 115 6th-st., a few doors West of Broadway.

REMOVAL—VERNON BROTHERS have removed from No. 118 Fulton-st. to No. 22 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER & CO. have removed to No. 128 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE WITH A SMALL CAPITAL.—To a person who understands either or both the clothing or gentlemen's furnishing business, a rare opportunity presents itself in Albany. The store is attached to, and has an entrance from one of the best patronized hotels in the city, and is well calculated for a fine retail trade. During the last season it has been refitted and furnished in the best manner, and occupied solely as a gentleman's furnishing store. The whole or part of the stock will be sold on reasonable terms. A line addressed to Box No. 817, Post-Office, Albany, will meet prompt attention.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An old established Retail stand for sale, with a well arranged Stock, Fixtures, Lease of building, and in an excellent location, yearly improving, at present doing a good business. Any one desirous of entering business will find this a rare chance. Address TRADE, *Daily Times* office for particulars.

PARTNER WANTED.—A respectable man, as partner in an eating and drinking house in South-st., on the East River side. He will have full charge of all, as I cannot be there; receive the money, pay the help, &c. Apply at the bar, No. 269 South-st. He can take his wife in the house free; I will not be there.

CARPENTER'S SHOP FOR SALE—In the most central part of the City, doing a good business. Also, lot of lumber, benches, &c. Reason for selling out, the proprietor is about to remove West. Inquire at No. 3 Hudson-st. Possession given immediately.

A GOOD MILK ROUND FOR SALE—Well established. Inquire at S. D. BINGHAM'S, 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; to be sold at a bargain as the owner has other business to attend to.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—To take effect MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
FIRST EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo, with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
SECOND LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 5:00 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
THIRD NIGHT EXPRESS—Leave Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
FIRST STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 11:30 A. M., Toledo 2 P. M., Cincinnati 5 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.
SECOND ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
THIRD NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 11 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.
At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Via Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Depot of Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, as follows:—
FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 6:10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1:45 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3:30 P. M.
SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 9 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 6 P. M.; and Cincinnati 8:20 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.
THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN—Leave Cleveland 5:50 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 5 A. M.; and Cincinnati 7 A. M.
This Route passes through Grafton, Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Baggage checked from Buffalo to Cincinnati. For through Tickets, apply on board People's Line Steamers or at the Ticket Offices of New York and Erie Railroad, New York Central Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad. H. O. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—[illegible] ... Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, the trains will ... [illegible] ... M. Express Train 5:10 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4:40 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL-TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL, AND OGDENSBURG—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz., 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1, North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 1st, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HOTELS.

STANLEY HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—This pleasant Summer retreat has just undergone a thorough renovation, is supplied with new furniture, and is in complete order for transient or permanent boarders. This favorite hotel, although within three minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt and the Bridgeport Post-Office, is delightfully situated on the beach, and commands a full view of Long Island Sound for the distance of 20 miles. Attached to the house are fine grounds, shade trees, &c. The facilities for sea bathing are first rate, as the tide ebbs and flows within five rods of the house. Hot and cold salt and fresh water baths in the house. Terms moderate.
ELIUD W. FAIRCHILD, GEORGE A. WELLS. } Proprietors.

GETTY HOUSE—Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. BUCKLIN & DUSENBURY, Proprietors. The above house is now open for families and gentlemen doing business in the City. The distance is 17 miles from the City, on the Hudson River, with which communication is had by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats almost hourly, making it one of the finest resorts out of New-York.
ROBT. L. BUCKLIN,
EDWARD A. DUSENBURY.

HIGH BRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, repainted, furnished, &c., is now prepared to receive boarders for the Summer season. The beauty of its location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. Its elevated position and its easy access to the City, render it a healthy and desirable retreat.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, with rooms in single and double suites. Scenery magnificent; water soft; fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply, for circulars, at No. 308 Broadway. A personal interview on Saturday.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
DANIEL C. NOE, Proprietor.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. Stair rods, plumber's fixtures, tea sets, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with gold or silver, at short notice, by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 207 Bowery.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS—The ships comprising the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, May 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, May 23.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
Rock Light, new, Emerald Isle, new, Edward Stanley,
Albion, new, Ontario, new, Shamrock, new,
Driver, new, Dreadnought, new, Queen of Clippers,
Northampton, new, Constellation, new, City of Brooklyn, n.
Wm. Tapscott, Benjamin Adams, Empire,
Arctic, Antarctic, Rappahannock,
Progress, Andrew Foster, Charles Buck,
St. Louis, Galena, Forest King,
Chimborazo, Philanthropist, Richard Morse,
Roberts, Houghton, Glance,
Kossuth, Continental, Centurion,
Helios, Cornelia, Constellation,
Compromise, New Hampshire, E. Z.,
Underwriter, West Point, Adriatic,
A. Z., Racer.
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
Amazon, new, Southampton, Northumberland,
Ocean Queen, Hendrick Hudson, Palestine, new,
Devonshire, Margaret Evans, American Eagle.
Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, 19th May, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.
In first cabin, main saloon $130
In first cabin, lower saloon 110
In second cabin 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail June 16.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of First Cabin $130
Price of Second Cabin 75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked below.
No freight taken after Thursday, May 31.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—The splendid first-class fast sailing steamship UNITED STATES (having been unavoidably detained,) will positively sail for the [illegible] ... Where plans of the ship may be seen.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States mail—The steamship CAHAWBA, H. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, 22, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Robinson-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail SATURDAY, June 9.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.
No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Murray-st. wharf.

1855.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE—Leave Chambers-st. Pier daily (except Sunday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Leave Haverstraw at 6½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Landing each way at Piermont, (Nyack Oak Hill Cemetery) and Rockland Lake. Steamer J. P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. BLANCH, and steamer ARROW, Capt. A. A. LYDECKER.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—From Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st. Steamers RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. C. W. FARNHAM, and COMMODORE, Capt. L. SMITH. Daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M.; SUNDAYS at 5 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.—Successors to ADAMS & CO.'S California Express—Office, No. 59 Broadway.—FREEMAN & CO., having purchased the interest of Adams & Co. in the California Package and Parcel Express business, respectfully give notice that they will dispatch an Express per steamer ILLINOIS, *via* Panama, on MONDAY, May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. Freight and small parcels received until 1 P. M. Also, *via* Nicaragua, per steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, to sail on same day, at 3 o'clock P. M. Packages and small parcels received till 2 P. M. Both Expresses in charge of special messengers, through to destination. Freight 25 cents per pound for packages weighing not less than 17 pounds per cubic foot. Goods shipped in bond.
J. M. FREEMAN,
J. K. STIMSON,
J. HEDDEN,
J. HOEY. } Proprietors.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS.—J. HAWES & CO., Office, No. 73 Broadway.—J. H. & CO. will dispatch their next Express, in charge of a through messenger, by the United States Mail steamer ILLINOIS, *via* Panama, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, *via* Nicaragua, on MONDAY, May 21. All freight must be delivered at the office before 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN H. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 73 Broadway.
Under Panama Railroad Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—A pair of beautiful bay match horses, seventeen hands high, long mane and tail, well proportioned, and Jersey bred. Can be recommended for carriage horses. Apply to DANIEL BUTLER, No. 112 24th-st.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

PAINT FOR BUILDINGS, FENCES, ROOFS, &c., 15 cents a pound; White Lead, 7 cents, do.; Zinc, 7 cents do.; Preble's Boiled Oil, 75 cents a gallon; Tanners' Oil, 25 cents do.; Machinery Oil, 60 do. J. H. SMITH, Agent.

HUDSON PIG IRON—NO. 1 EXTRA, NOS. 1, 2, 3.—The No. 1 extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig, while the price is about the same. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 John-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN LYON and STEWART B. HAFF, Plaintiffs, against EDWARD LOCQUET, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $500 thereof from the 10th day of May, 1851, and on $500 thereof from the 21st of May, 1851, and on $500 from 26th of May, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 7, 1855. E. B. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of May, 1855. E. B. L'AMOUREUX,
my11-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—PHILIP J. BONESTEEL against FREDERICK W. WALKER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To FREDERICK W. WALKER—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the 25th day of October, 1854, besides the cost of this action.—Dated May 10, 1855. [illegible] my11-law6wF*
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.
JOHN HALSEY,
WILLIAM WALKER, } Executors.
ap6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 26, 1855.
mh29-law6mF* HENRY WALTERS,
FREELOVE WALTERS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 47 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 22, 1855.
ISAAC WILLETS,
ARABELLA WILLETS,
Administrators.
mh23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. 319 Pearl-st., in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated, Feb. 28, 1855.
CHARLES WOOD,
mh3-law6mF* JONATHAN WOOD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854. BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, } Adm'rs.
d28-law6mF* CHARLES A. NICHOLS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of Robert Bowne, No. 18 Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated March 13, 1855.
mh16-law6mF* JUDAH MALLARY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sandford, at his residence, No. 65 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854.
ABNER SANFORD,
WILLIAM E. JONES.
d23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND.
d28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible] ... HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 120 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.
JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING, } Executors.
ja5-law6mF* JAMES DAVIS,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.
d15-law6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855. JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.
mh9-law6mF*

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS.
WHEEL CHAIRS.
CHAMBER CHAIRS.
BED CHAIRS.
OFFICE REVOLVING CHAIRS.
And every variety of Chairs for Invalids manufactured by M. W. KING & SON, Nos. 469 Broadway, and 150 Mercer-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
G. W. CARPENTER—Has opened a new store, No. 50 Chatham-st., where he invites the public to call and see his stock of gold and other shades of all sizes, cornices, bands, loops, pins, &c., constantly on hand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old established store, No. 58 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of WEED & CO., for the manufacture of Oils for machinery. Office No. 138 Pearl-st. (near Wall.) Factory at Elizabethport, N. J. Orders directed to either place will receive prompt attention.
WM. H. WEED,
CHAS. H. WATERBURY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. (Late of Hoobney & Co.)

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name of HERZOG & AARON, has been dissolved by mutual consent. ANTON HERZOG has become the sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation.
ANTON HERZOG,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1855. LEVI AARON.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day taken Mr. GEORGE FULLER into Copartnership, and will continue the business under the firm of FULLER, LORD & CO. FULLER & LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.
May 1, 1855.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received until MONDAY, the 21st day of May, inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection of wings to school-house No. 15, in 5th-st., near Avenue C. Also, for wings to school-house No. 18, in 5th-st., near Avenue C, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. Copies of the specifications can be procured on application at the said office. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and carpenter's work, each to state names of the sureties proposed. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward.
JAMES R. SPEERS, Chairman.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until the 1st day of June next, for the Furniture and fitting up required in the New School House, in 24th-st., near 2d-av., in the XVIIIth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.
A. A. BREMNER, Chairman Board Committee.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign. Dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.

SERVICES OF INAUGURATION.

THE BANQUET AT NIBLO'S.

The inauguration of the first charitable building devoted solely to the alleviation of the distresses of poor Jews ever erected in the United States, took place in this City yesterday.

THE EDIFICE.

This is located in Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is of brick, four stories high above the basement; ninety-eight feet deep; stands on a lot fifty by two hundred feet, and has a wing on each side appropriated to offices and private patients. Within it is constructed with a view to neatness, convenience and comfort. The ceilings are about sixteen feet high. The basement is occupied for the refectory, wash-room, &c. The office is on the first floor, and within it, on a marble tablet in the wall, is inscribed:

"Erected to the memory of JUDAH TOURO, whose liberal bequest to this Institution is hereby acknowledged by the Directors in the erection of this memorial."

In the Synagogue, which is on the second floor of the wing, are erected four large tablets, bearing the names of donors to the institution, stating the amounts of their gifts from $50 to $100. The entire height of the building is 70 feet. It presents a plain, bold and tasteful front. Over the main entrance from the street is a panel with the following inscription, mostly in Hebrew characters:

HOUSE OF THE SICK.

Incorporated..........5612|Erected..........5614

The edifice is capable of accommodating 150 patients. It stands on ground 50 feet wide by 200 feet deep, a portion of which, extending through to Twenty-seventh-street, is laid out as a garden or promenade, and is enclosed by a neat iron railing, 10 feet high. Two of the lots were the liberal donation of SAMPSON SIMPSON, Esq. The entire cost of the ground and building was $36,000.

The officers of the institution are;

President—JOHN J. HART.

Vice-President—BENJAMIN NATHAN.

Treasurer—H. HENDRICKS.

Secretary—T. SEXINA.

Directors—JONAS B. PHILLIPS, JOHN A. DAVIS, JOHN NATHAN, ISAAC PHILIPS.

THE INAUGURATION EXERCISES.

They were in accordance with the Israelite ritual, and took place in the large ward on the third floor of the Hospital. A large number of persons were present, a great proportion of whom were ladies. The opening prayer was made by Rev. J. J. LYONS, at 12½ o'clock, and at its conclusion, the Committee bearing the Sacred Scrolls of the Law appeared at the door of the Synagogue, where, standing under a canopy, they exclaimed:

"Open unto us the gates of righteousness, we will enter them, and praise the Lord."

The doors of the Synagogue being opened, the bearers entered in procession with the scrolls, Rev. L. [illegible] with the choir chanting:

How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! thy tabernacles, O Israel!

O Lord! I have ever loved the habitation of thy house, and the dwelling place of thy glory.

We will come into thy tabernacles, and worship at thy footstool.

Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, into His courts with praise.

Come let us worship and bow down, let us bend the knee before the Lord our Maker.

Worship the Lord with gladness, come into His presence with exulting song.

Come, let us sing unto the Lord, sing aloud to the Rock of our Salvation. Let us approach his presence with thanksgiving, and sing joyful hymns unto him.

The procession then proceeded until it arrived at the Ark, during which the reader and choir sang the following:

Blessed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord, we bless ye from the house of the Lord.

At the conclusion of the chorus the procession proceeded to circumambulate the synagogue seven times. At each circuit a Psalm was chanted by a reader and the choir: The first circuit, Psalm xxx., chanted by Rev. A. LEE, with choir. Second circuit, Psalm xxiv., chanted by Rev. L. STERNBERGER, with choir. Third circuit, Psalm lxxxiv., chanted by Rev. Mr. RUBIN, with choir. Fourth circuit, Psalm xciii., chanted by Rev. Mr. COHEN, with choir. Fifth circuit, Psalm cxxii., chanted by Rev. Mr. WATERMAN and choir. Sixth circuit, Psalm xxix., chanted by Rev. Mr. [illegible], with choir. Seventh circuit, Psalm c., chanted by Rev. Mr. [illegible], with choir.

At the conclusion of the seventh circuit, the last in the procession placed his scroll in the Ark, followed by the rest, who then returned to their seats.

Rev. Dr. RAPHALL then read the following:

Special Prayer—Our God, the God of our fathers; Lord, merciful and gracious; fountain of life and happiness; who hast formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, unto Thee we pour forth our supplications. We beseech thee, Lord! look down from thy holy dwelling place in Heaven, upon this house which thy children, the people of Israel, have erected and dedicated to thy name, that it be an Asylum and Hospital for persons afflicted with sickness, and whose bodily pains would become aggravated by the mental anguish of helpless misery and utter destitution.

Lord, God of the spirits of all flesh, who bringeth man low even to extremity, and then sayest, return ye sons of men, vouchsafe to extend thy blessing unto this house, and from thy sanctuary send help unto the diseased who shall here be received. For thou, Lord, doest wonders—and there exists naught that can restrain Thee from helping and redeeming those that are brought nigh unto death, restoring life unto them, that they sink not into the grave—whenever such be thy gracious will. But if, in thy inscrutable decree, the days of any sufferer within this Hospital be determined, so that his time be come, and he expire, let him not, we beseech Thee, go down to the grave in anguish of spirit; but let him be gathered to his people, his heart resigned and trustful, that he has penitently returned unto Thee in truth and uprightness, and that Thou wilt not suffer his soul to see perdition, but will embrace him in the bond of life everlasting.

Incline our hearts, we pray thee, that we may abundantly support this Abode of Charity, each one of us according to the means which thy blessing hath entrusted to him. Extend thy protection unto us, and to the inhabitants of this united Commonwealth who are not of the seed of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, thy servants, but who are our fellow-citizens, under the shadow of whose righteous laws we live with them in amity and peace, as brethren should dwell together. Let their [illegible] prosper in the land, and do thou preserve them, at their going out and at their coming in, in peace.

O Lord, before whose eyes all men are equal, and who from thy habitation on high dost hearken to, and [illegible], the cries for help of mortal man, graciously incline thine ear unto the thanksgiving and unto the prayer wherewith we inaugurate this Hospital. Thus far thy mercies have helped us. O, never let thy grace forsake us, but from all disease and evil deliver us, for thou alone art the true and Universal Benefactor, who workest wondrously. Amen.

The ark was again opened, and the following prayer was read in English:

May he who dispenseth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes, whose kingdom is the kingdom of [illegible] universe, who delivereth his servant David from the sword of destruction; who maketh a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters; may He bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt, aggrandize, and raise to the highest station the President of the United States of America; the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of this State, and the magistrates of this City. May the King of all earthly kings (through his mercies) grant them life, preserve them from all sorrow and [illegible], and save them from all danger, subdue nations under their feet, cast their enemies down before them, and cause them to be successful whereuntosoever they [illegible]. May the Supreme King of kings, in his mercy, inspire their hearts and those of their councillors, with benevolence towards us and all Israel. In their days and in ours, may Judah be saved, and Israel dwell in comfort, and the Redeemer come upon Zion; O, may such be the divine will, and let us say, Amen.

Brief addresses in English, were then made by Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, Rev. H. A. HENRY, Rev. Dr. MERZBACHER, Rev. Dr. LILIENTHAL and Rev. J. M. ISAACS. Rev. Dr. MERZBACHER concluded his address by reading the prayer for the dead—for the departed JUDAH TOURO.

The exercises concluded with the Hallelujah—Psalm cl.—Music by Mr. LEO.

BANQUET IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL.

In the evening a banquet and ball in aid of the hospital, came off in NIBLO's Saloon. The attendance which was unusually large and brilliant, was distinguished by an unique and characteristic display of female grace and loveliness. At least five hundred ladies and gentlemen took part in the entertainments of the night. Mr. JOHN J. HART, the venerable President, occupied the chair. The Vice President's seat was appropriated by Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN. The Grace and prayer, after meals, were chanted, in the peculiarly striking and solemn tones of the Hebrew ceremonial, by Messrs. Rev. J. J. LYONS and ANSHON LEO, respectively. At the close of the supper, the President announced amid applause, the first regular toast, as follows:

The Jews' Hospital in New-York—Founded by faith and erected by charity; may its supporters never require its aid.

Rev. Mr. ISAACS, in responding to this toast, said that having had the unmerited honor—the unreserved d[illegible] function of responding to the first toast, he should confine himself to the sentiment itself, because the appreciation of benevolence was not confined to any class, and good men of every creed were informed by their inward monitor that that sentiment sanctified alike the powers of the intellect and the feelings of the heart. Whatever might have been the faults of the Israelites, the historian was obliged to admit that their charity was as unbounded as their history was unparalleled. But this was the less to be wondered at here, because they lived in a free land—a land in which the Jew and Gentile met together in friendly intercourse and mutual interchange of benevolent feeling.

On looking around this scene they would behold the Lieutenant Governor of the State on his right, [loud and protracted applause,] and the various liberal professions on his left and all around the room. [Renewed applause.] On looking deeper still they would discover angels and men joining hand in hand and heart in heart in perpetuating this sentiment of human charity, and realizing the best instincts of human nature. The reverend gentleman then read a communication from S. I. JOSEPHS, Esq., President of the Society for the Education of Poor Children, accompanied by a donation of $50, and promising an annual contribution of the same amount for the benefit of the body of which he was the principal officer. [Loud applause.]

The President proposed the next toast:

The President of the United States and the Federal Government.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, the Assistant United States Attorney, responded. Being seated at the opposite end of the apartment from that at which the reporters were placed, the learned gentleman's remarks were inaudible. He was loudly applauded, however, by the hearers in his vicinity. We understood him to speak in flattering terms of his connection with the National Government, of his confidence in the good intentions with which the national affairs were administered, of his belief in the success and integrity of the acts of the National Executive, and of his fraternal sympathy with the objects of the present festival. He resumed his seat amid loud applause.

THIRD TOAST—*Religious Liberty: the basis of true freedom: the free exercise of God's holiest gift.*

Rev. Dr. RAPHALL responded. In rising to do so, he said, before this assemblage, composed of some of the wisest and best men in this State, he felt gratified at the sympathetic reception with which the toast was received. He spoke of the moral, social, and intellectual benefits which a free, full, and untrammeled liberty of conscience conferred on the community; and asserted that all the higher and nobler feelings of the human heart died and perished wherever freedom of conscience was denied. He could no more compel himself to believe that which was repugnant to reason, than he could compel a man who abhorred him to love him.

No nation on earth had suffered more for conscience's sake than the Israelites, and none had afforded a more striking example of the fact that, whether under ANTIOCHUS the madman, or NICHOLAS, the ruffian, faith, like love, could not be called forth by compulsion and persecution for religion's sake only strengthened the feelings which it was intended to annihilate. That race was among the first to lay down their lives on the altars of religious liberty, to prove that the lofty hope was more powerful than the crushing reality, and to teach the first lesson of religious liberty, that truth is more precious than life, and that they loved God more than they feared man.

The Reverend gentleman spoke at length, and with obvious effect, against religious proscription of any character or against any class, and concluded by a forcible appeal for support to the institution whose foundation they had assembled to celebrate.

He was listened to with marked attention, and sat down amid warm and prolonged applause.

FOURTH TOAST—*The Governor, Lieut. Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York.* [Applause.]

The President said he had the pleasure of stating that the Lieutenant Governor was present and would respond to this toast.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, in rising to respond, was received with vehement and reiterated applause. When silence was restored, he said:

MR. PRESIDENT: While I shall not attempt to do anything more, it would certainly be unpardonable for me to do anything less, than make my sincere acknowledgments for the sentiment to which this large assembly of female beauty and manly worth has just given such kind response. [Applause.] It is certainly, Sir, most proper, that, upon such an occasion as this, the civil State, and all who, at any time, or in any capacity, may be called upon to speak in her behalf, should remember with gratitude and profound acknowledgment, not only compliments bestowed upon them at the festive board, but the substantial works of charity and benevolence in which you are engaged. For are you not doing the work, and discharging the responsibilities, of the State herself? Does it not, of right, belong to the State, as such, in her civil capacity, to take care of the destitute and friendless who dwell within her borders? Is it not her duty, rather than that of the voluntary associations whom religious faith, identity of origin and of race, and other accidents may bring together, to care for the orphans who know no other mother—and can find no other friend in the hour of their distress? Never can the State feel too grateful to those who assume this duty on her behalf, and who hitherto have performed it so much better than she could have done it herself. [Applause.] I congratulate you, Sir, upon the noble beginning you have made—upon the completion of your beautiful edifice, and upon the large contributions to your funds already announced. And while you have vindicated your claim to liberality of sentiment by throwing open to all denominations the gates of your temple of mercy, permit me to express the hope that you may soon be compelled to go beyond the limits of your own communion for the objects of your benevolence, and that you may find in ours, not only accessions to your numbers, but large and liberal contributions to your funds. [Loud applause.] And, speaking not from position, but from experience, I think I can say, that so far as the Legislature of this great, rich and liberal State is concerned, you will never find there any indifference to your works or your worth, or any reluctance in extending to you what they have so freely accorded to all other denominations,—full and timely aid to their institutions of charity and benevolence. [Prolonged applause.]

FIFTH TOAST—*America: The Land of our Birth and of our Adoption*—In the vanguard of the Western march of Empire, may she ever hold her high position, 'spite of the insidious and selfish aims of narrow-minded and misguided men.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Esq., in a neat and appropriate speech, replied. He expressed his sympathy with the principle of absolute religious and political freedom for all, and congratulated himself on the fact that in this land where, in theory, at least, and generally speaking in practice, that principle was most fully recognized, he had the honor to be born.

SIXTH TOAST—*The Mayor*, and the constituted Authorities of the City of New-York.

SEVENTH TOAST—*The Memory of Judah Touro*—The Israelite whose benevolence recognized no difference in faith nor place.

HENRY MORRISON, Esq., responded in a lengthened and liberal speech.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in a few brief and pointed remarks, which were vehemently applauded, replied to the next toast:

The Benevolent Societies of New-York—However separated by race or creed, they are co-heirs of mercy—twin-sisters of charity.

The remaining toasts were then proposed, as follows:

9. *The Bench and the Bar*—Republicanism, more than any other form of Government, needs upright Judges and honest Lawyers.
10. *The Press*—The interpreter of popular thought; the register of public opinion.
11. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*
12. *The Ladies.*

In the intervals between the delivery of the closing speeches, contributions to the Hospital were received and announced by the members of the Executive Committee. The aggregate of moneys collected, which ranged from individual subscriptions of $100 to $5, amounted, probably, to nearly $7,000.

The representatives of the Press are under special obligations to Mr. S. SUMMERS for his friendly attentions and courtesy.

About 10 o'clock the ladies and gentlemen retired to the ball-room, and there kept up the pleasures of the dance until an early hour.

The Legislative Committee on Criminal Affairs.

We have been furnished with a copy of a resolution of the late Assembly, by the Chairman of the Committee which was appointed to inquire into the criminal affairs of our City. This will be a very important investigation, and the community will look forward to their proceedings with considerable interest.

Annexed is the official notice of the first meeting on the part of the Assembly Committee. The Senatorial Committee on the same subject have not yet issued their notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS, ALBANY, April 14, 1855.

Resolved (if the Senate concur,) That a Committee of Three from the House, and Two from the Senate, be appointed to visit the City of New-York and the city of Brooklyn; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of procedure in the Criminal Courts, office of the Chiefs of the Police Station-houses, Penitentiary, Almshouse and City Prison, in said cities; and that they report to the next Legislature, what, if any, further legislation is necessary for the suppression and punishment of crime, and the better protection of persons charged with crime.

Resolved, That Messrs. STUYVESANT, BAKER and O'KEEFE be of such Committee on the part of the Assembly. By order. R. U. SHERMAN, Clerk.

Resolved, That the Senate concur.

In Senate, April 14, 1855.

H. J. HASTINGS, Clerk of the Senate.

Notice is hereby given, that the Committee appointed by the above resolution will meet on the first Monday of June, at the office of T. STUYVESANT, No. 20 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M. Dated May 17, 1855. T. STUYVESANT.

Tammany Society—Election of Councils Officers.

The Council of Thirteen of the Tammany Society made a second and a successful effort to elect officers for the ensuing year, last night. On the twelfth ballot for "Father of the Council," WM. D. KENNEDY received 7 votes, DANIEL E. DELAVAN, 4; ANSON HERRICK, 1; Mr. CLARK, and Mr. KENNEDY was accordingly declared elected. LORENZO B. SHEPARD was elected "Grand Sachem" on the first ballot, receiving nine out of the thirteen votes cast. JAMES B. [illegible] was chosen Scribe. The Young American ticket, it will thus be seen, was triumphant.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Inasmuch as you are accustomed to report the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, I deemed it proper to request you to inform the public that its meetings are open to all, and that farmers from any portion of the Union, or any persons interested in agriculture, have a perfect right to attend and give their experience, or any facts in relation to the subjects before the Club, which may have fallen under their observation. It is especially desirable that the numbers of persons in attendance should be increased, although the meetings are now larger than could be expected under the circumstances. Much valuable information is elicited, which is especially useful at this time when the country is almost on the eve of suffering for the want of food.

The meetings of the Farmers' Club are held every Tuesday at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway. No fees are required to entitle any one to the privilege of membership. I am more particularly desirous you should give this publicity from the fact that I have met persons within a few days who are desirous of attending the sessions of the Club, but who had understood from some source that they were exclusive.

The "cultivation of grapes both in the open air and in the grapery," "raising of root crops," and other subjects of equal importance, will occupy the attention of the Club on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY C. VAIL.

Danger of keeping Flower Pots in Upper Windows.

A singular and nearly fatal accident occurred in the rear of house No. 24 Rose-street, Thursday afternoon, by the falling of a flower pot from a third story window, which in its descent struck a young woman, (who at the time was washing in the yard immediately underneath the window,) prostrating her to the ground, and inflicting a frightful gash in the front part of her head. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, who pronounced the wound dangerous, though not fatal. This should be a caution to persons keeping flower pots unsecured in windows at an elevated position, more especially in houses occupied by tenants who generally have children playing in fronts of houses. Indeed, there should be an ordinance passed to that effect.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Prof. SILLIMAN says: "Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what philosophy performs for the external world; it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present Nature unveiled, and in her true features."

Hon. HORACE MANN—"I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, by FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LYON VS. PEDDLING COUNTERFEITS.—What thinks the world of science, of both hemispheres, of LYON's unequaled nostrum for the destruction of insects and vermin?

The inventor straight four grand prize medals brings,
And peddlers think that "facts are stilling things."
Then autograph certificates come on
From Chemists TORRY, REID, JAS. R. CHILTON!

Principal Depôt for LYON's infallible destroyer of all disgusting insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS.—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are predominantly conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Are you longing for the time when you may, without fear of taking cold, throw off your Winter under clothing? You may do it now by wearing RAY's ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS—their material possessing the peculiar quality of gently and pleasantly regulating and absorbing the perspiration, and their texture proving a delightfully elastic and cool shield against the injurious effects of sudden extremes of temperature. JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Manufacturer and Importer.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS,
No. 46 Rue Basse de Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HEARING FOR THE DEAF.—Persons afflicted with deafness are invited to call at RUSHTON's and examine the acoustic auricle, which is a small instrument made of prepared plates, so adjusted as to communicate a high degree of vibration, which passing through a graduating tube enters into the ear, producing the desired effect. They are so constructed as to be worn without being noticed. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

What makes the pleasing change in Master Brooks?
He is so mightily improved in looks!
Law! Jane, the cause that stirs your passion
Is that your beau is now in fashion.
He call'd at Union Hall, where vestings shine
In rich varieties of sweet design.

ROOKES, Union Hall,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.

[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 260 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN DOCTORS AGREE WHO SHALL DARE DISPUTE?—Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, one and all, agree in recommending the comfort-imparting and health promoting STOCKING-KNIT UNDER-GARMENTS, imported and manufactured by JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ World's Safe Company, manufacturer's of LILLIE's patent chilled iron, fire and burglar-proof safes—almost exclusively used by bankers, brokers, merchants and jewelers, when known. Backs warranted not to be taken off with a screw-driver. Depôt No. 119 Pearl-street. J. C. MORRIS, agent.

[Advertisement.]

A NOVELTY.—Complete zephyr cassimere suits, of rich delicate shades—$10. About 100 of them are sold daily at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE's PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

The Buffalo *Democracy* speaks in terms of glowing eulogy of LORENZO PIERCE of that city, who has, during the forty years that he has served in that capacity, buried *twenty-six thousand persons* in the several Cemeteries of the city.

James Montgomery.

JAMES MONTGOMERY's habits of writing had few romantic concomitants. His study was a "small back room of a large building in the centre of the town, and looking immediately upon one of the meanest masses of dead brick walls in Sheffield: from its windows he could see none of the fine scenery in the neighborhood, that might serve even to remind him in Summer of pastoral Alpine landscapes, or in Winter of falling avalanches,—of the cottages, the lakes, or the waterfalls of Switzerland at any season." Though given to solitary walks he was not always sad. He never smoked more than one pipe at night and sometimes omitted that. One of MONTGOMERY's first reviews was of that volume of MOORE's which had just occasioned the notorious duel with JEFFREY.

THOMAS MOORE, *ci-devant* THOMAS LITTLE, and *soi-disant* ANACREON, holds the strange opinion that reviewers are "accountable beings," though he writes as if he were neither accountable to God nor man. Our readers know what a tremendous risk one of the most formidable of our brethren has incurred by presuming to reprobate the publication of these poems,—less indeed as a personal crime than as a public nuisance. Unawed, however, by so awful a warning, and neither daring nor deprecating Mr. MOORE's displeasure, we shall speak as freely of this gay volume as if the author were neither a man of honor nor a gentleman, but as sincere a coward as the writer of this article has the courage to avow himself.

JEFFREY missed his mark, as usual, in the notice in the *Edinburg* of *The Wanderer in Switzerland*, in 1807. We give a sample:

We took compassion upon Mr. MONTGOMERY on his first appearance, conceiving him to be some slender youth of seventeen, intoxicated with weak tea and the praises of sentimental ensigns, and other provincial *literati*, and tempted, in that situation, to commit a feeble outrage on the public, of which the recollection would be a sufficient punishment. A third edition, however, is too alarming to be passed over in silence; and though we are perfectly persuaded that in less than three years nobody will know the name of *The Wanderer of Switzerland*, or any of the other poems in this collection, still we think ourselves called on to interfere to prevent, as far as in us lies, the mischief that may arise from the intermediate prevalence of so distressing an epidemic.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 19.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS—a letter from Dick Tinto.
DICK TINTO IN ITALY.
A LETTER FROM ROME.
TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—San Francisco Correspondence.
WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP GOLDEN AGE—graphic account by one of the passengers.
THE WEST—a letter from Council Bluffs, Iowa.
LATER FROM TEXAS.
LATER FROM HAVANA—Correspondence.
ONE MONTH LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA—including Chili, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic.
KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.
BAKER'S ARREST—An interesting and racy description of the recent cruise of the *Grapeshot* and the capture of LEWIS BAKER.
EDITORIALS—The California Arrival. The Know-Nothings. Public Works. State Canals. The next news from the Crimea. KINNEY, CUSHING, and Colonization. Hotel Keeping Again. The Kansas Dilemma. Telegraph Wonders. M. KOSSUTH. Temperance and the Press. Commissariat of the British Army. The News by the *Northern Light*. Senseless Rivalry. The POOLE Murder—What is to come of it? A. DUDLEY MANN. American Commerce with Russia. Priesthood in Sardinia. Who shall be Governor? Robberies by Chloroform. Judge LORING.
ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

Department News.

From the Washington Union.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Bounty-Land Scrip.—1. As a general rule, revolutionary bounty-land scrip is not distributable as personalty, but descends to the heirs-at-law as real estate.

2. This rule of law is not changed by the provisions of the act of Aug. 31, 1852, concerning scrip issuable by the United States in discharge of military land warrants of the State of Virginia, although such scrip be made assignable by endorsement, and deliverable, when a minor or *feme coverte* is entitled, to the guardian or husband.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Orders, Directions, &c.—The following is an abstract of some of the important letters recorded in the Secretary's office, May 16:

Collector of New-York—Authorized to admit to free entry certain articles imported for the use of the English and Spanish Ministers.

D. L. Wing, Albany.—Informed that the article termed "mill feed" is entitled to free entry when imported into the United States direct from the British Provinces.

United States Consul at Halifax.—Stating that the proper disposition to be made of the papers of American vessels arriving at the ports of foreign countries, is to deposit them with the Consul of the nation to which said vessels belong, to enable said Consul to exercise the necessary jurisdiction, &c.

N. Y. State Departments.

From the Albany Journal, May 17.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The Commander-in-Chief has relieved Brigadier General M. I. LOCKWOOD, and appointed Col. WM. A. SCHUGHAM as his successor.

CANAL DEPARTMENT—BREAK ON THE BLACK RIVER CANAL.—The following dispatch has been received to-day by the Auditor:

BOONVILLE, Tuesday, May 15, 1855.

HON. WM. I. CORNWELL—Dear Sir—There was a break occurred this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on the Black River Canal, two miles south of Port Leyden, carrying away about sixty-five feet of the bank and twelve feet below canal bottom. It will take about three days to repair. It is so near the north end of the Canal that we now use, that it does not injure navigation but a very little. Yours with respect,

JAMES McEACHRON, Sup't.

A PICTURE.—A tall ladder leaning against a house—a negro at the top, and a hog scratching himself against the bottom. "G'way—g'way dar! Y'am making mischif."

DR. BISHOP, formerly President of Miami University, and lately Professor of History and Political Economy in Farmers' College, Ohio Hill, Ohio, died on the 30th ult., aged seventy-nine years. He was a very learned and a very amiable man, and one of the most eminent instructors in the West.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Mullenburg, J. J. HARRICH to Miss HARRIET T. GRANT.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, Mr. J. SIDELL ISAACS to Miss NELLIE, daughter of Captain Wm. L. Hudson, U. S. N.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, DANIEL E. MORAN to ANNIE A., daughter of Anson Blake, Esq.

At Green Point, on Wednesday evening, May 16, by Rev W. S. Balch, Mr. JAMES M. FREAR, of Peekskill, N. Y., to Miss SARAH E. VAN SICKLE, of the former place.

In Boston, on Monday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Lothrop, WILLIAM RADCLIFF, of New-York, to HELEN, daughter of Alanson Tucker.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 17, after a short illness, in the 26th year of her age, ARIADNE W., wife of Henry L. Cathell, and youngest daughter of Capt. Ira Shaler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 166 West 11th-st., on Saturday afternoon, May 19, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, Mrs. MARY A. NEWMAN, aged 70 years.

The members and friends of her family, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 65 Avenue D.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, Mr. ALEXANDER MARSHALL, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Crescent Lodge, No. 282, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 Pitt-st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday morning, May 17, MARIA L., wife of Hooper C. Van Vorst.

Her remains will be conveyed to Albany, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 17, Mr. ROBERT PETTIT, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 Fulton-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 13, PHILLIP COOK, at No. 143 School st., aged 5 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Greenport, L. I., of chronic bronchitis, on Thursday, May 17, Mrs. CLARISSA TUTHILL, widow of the late Capt. Nathaniel Tuthill, Jr.

At Hoboken, N. J., the residence of her parents, of scarlet fever, on Tuesday, May 15, ELLEN E., daughter of Wm. J. and Mary A. Jones, aged 1 year and 9 months.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 17.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	91½	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	25¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	96½	150	do. s3	25
500	do.	97	100	do. s30	25¾
2,000	Ill. Int. Imp. 6 '47	94	100	do. b60	25¾
15,000	Erie Bonds of '75	86½	150	do. s30	25¼
5,000	do. b60	87	100	do. b3	25½
10,000	do. s30	86½	350	do. s3	25
3,000	Hud. Conv. Bds.	71½	250	do. s3	25
5,000	do. s12m	[illegible]	64	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	91
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds s3	78	74	Ills. Cen. Railroad	93½
5,000	do. s60	72½	50	do.	93
5,000	do.	73	100	Erie Railroad s3	48
2,000	Ill Cen RR F.b.w.p	89½	200	do. c	48½
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88½	300	do. s30	48½
1,000	do.	88	200	do. s60	48½
3,000	New-York Cen. 7s	103½	50	do. s10	48½
500	do.	103½	512	do. s3	48½
1,000	Clev. & Tol Con. Bs.	84½	200	do. b30	48½
6	Metropolitan Bank	110	200	do. b3	48¼
5	Continental Bank	107½	100	do. s30	48
15	Bk. State New-York	102½	900	do. s3	48
77	Ocean Bank	75	750	do.	48
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	127	50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	36
100	Nicarag. Trans. Co. c	15¼	100	Reading Railroad c	87¼
100	do. b30	15¼	100	do.	87¼
500	do. s3	15¼	200	do. b3	87¼
300	do. b60	15¼	500	do. b30	87¼
500	do. b60	15¼	1200	do. s3	87¼
125	Canton Co.	25½	200	do. s60	87¼
15	do.	25	100	Hud. River R. R. b10	33½
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b60	81	10	Sixth avenue R. R.	90
20	do.	80½	10	do.	91
80	do.	80½	8	do.	90½
10	do.	80	20	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	103½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$6,000	Missouri 6's, and interest	90½
13,000	Virginia 6's, and interest	97½
750	Williamsburg City 6's, and interest	84½
1,000	N. Y. and New-Haven R. R. Bds., and int.	85½
5,000	Lake Erie, Wabash & St. L. R. R. 7's, do.	71½@72½
900 shares	Hudson River Railroad	33½
30 shares	Third-avenue Railroad	30
80 shares	N. J. Central R. R., (hypothecated)	54½ to 55½
150 shares	Nicaragua Transit Company	15½
100 shares	South-street Stage Company	84½
50 shares	Atlantic Dock Company	45
12 shares	Rutger's Fire Insurance Company	85
20 shares	St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company	75
150 shares	Alleghany Mining Company	5
100 shares	Hampshire Coal Company	17
50 shares	New-Creek Coal Company	3½

S. DRAPER's semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will include a large amount of the Rocky Bar Mining Company Stock.

SECOND BOARD.

10	Market Bank	106	50	Hud. River R. R.	33½
100	Cumber. Coal Co. s3	25½	50	Harlem Railroad b10	23
20	do.	25	100	Erie Railroad s3	48½
300	do.	25½	50	do. s30	48½
200	do.	26	100	do. s10	48½
100	Nicara. Tran. Co. s3	15½	100	do. s30	48½
100	do. b15	15½	300	Reading Railroad s3	87¼
25	Galena & Chic. R. R. b3	95	400	do. b30	87¼
225	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3	91	100	do. b60	88
100	do. b30	91	100	do. s10	87¼
25	do. b60	91½	200	do. s3	87¼
305	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	80	200	do. s30	87¼
60	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	101			

THURSDAY, May 17—P. M.

A very dull and languid feeling was manifest in our Stock Market to-day. The heavy exports of specie did not create much uneasiness, but they were viewed with some surprise, and rendered operators extremely cautious and timid in their movements. The *Baltic's* absence had an unfavorable influence. She is expected to bring something decisive from the seat of war in the Crimea; and the vague suspense which her non-arrival occasions and intensifies, forms a serious obstacle to business. All parties are anxious to get hold of later European news, and but little inclination is evinced to do anything without such. The sales of stocks at the early Board were moderate, and the general tendency of prices was downward. The same features were, in the main, characteristic of the afternoon meeting. As compared with the latest sales yesterday, Illinois Central R. R. Bonds sold ¾ ℔ cent. lower to-day; Illinois Central R. R. and Freeland Bonds declined ¼; New-York Central Bonds, ½; Cleveland and Toledo Shares, 1½; Erie Shares, ¼; Reading, ¾; Canton Co., ½; and Nicaragua Transit, ½. This security was in rather better request, but the transactions in it were mostly time sales. The real friends of the Stock seriously regret the action of the Company, issuing it in their recent unwise and inauspicious change in their business arrangements. It will, if persevered in, damage the Company's interests in various ways, without being of any practical advantage to them in any respect. There were no sales made at either meeting of the Stock Board, of Panama R. R. Shares,—as, though there was some inquiry for them, there was no agreeing about prices. The favorable changes in the Stock Market were not important. Galena and Chicago Shares ruled firm, with a moderate demand for them. This Company, we are informed, will soon declare a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on and after July 1. No material fluctuations occurred in other securities.

The Money market is still abundantly supplied in the absence of a corresponding demand; both loan and discount rates have a drooping inclination, as they now mainly range from 5@6 ℔ cent. The heavy shipments of Specie seem to have no great effect in the way of reducing the amount here, as they are counterbalanced by our current receipts, and the Sub-Treasury disbursements. The Government office, in this City, held a balance this afternoon of $2,200,417, its receipts for the day having reached $121,422, and its payments, $51,841. The disbursements for Assay Office were $13,030, and on Disbursing Checks $31,110. The payments through the Clearing-House to-day amounted to $20,767,452, and the balances to $1,270,590. We have not heard of any important engagements of Specie for the steamers to leave here on Saturday for Europe, and it is presumable that they will not carry out much; but another heavy export is anticipated by the Cunarder sailing from Boston next Wednesday, and some preparations are making therefor already. The demand for Foreign bills of Exchange is very slight, and quotations are unaltered. In our last we mentioned the total amount of specie taken out by the *Atlantic*. As it was an unusually large and most remarkable shipment, the following statement of the principal shipper's names, and the sums shipped by them, possess considerable interest:

G. S. Robbins & Co.	$100,000	Bell & Ransom	$130,000
Goodhue & Co.	180,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	180,000
Von Hoffman & Co.	50,000	J. & J. Stewart	97,000
Bird & Gillelan	80,000	A. Belmont	100,000
J. H. Green	50,000	Brown, Bros. & Co.	600,000
Ward, Campbell & Co	150,000	Wm. Hoge & Co.	75,000
Dennistoun, Wood & Co.	300,000	Miscellaneous	41,000
Jas. G. King's Sons	100,000		
Bickersgill & Co.	50,000	Total	$1,[illegible]

From Mr. W. P. WRIGHT's Cotton Circular, for the *Atlantic*, we take the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous two years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,366,000	2,561,000	3,055,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,164,000	1,126,000	1,396,000
Exports to France	342,000	250,000	366,000
Exports other For. ports	213,000	235,000	288,000
Total Exports	1,719,000	1,611,000	2,050,000
Stock on hand	394,000	605,000	466,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above			
Receipts at the Ports	55,000	41,000	39,000
Exports to Great Britain	30,000	58,000	41,000
Exports to France	14,000	4,000	12,000
Exports other For. ports	7,000	14,000	11,000
Total Exports	50,000	76,000	64,000

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 195,000 bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain, 38,000 bales; France, 92,000; decrease to other foreign ports, 22,000. Total increase in exports, 108,000 bales.

We learn that many of the bids made for the advertised loan of $750,000 to the Harlem Railroad Company have been withdrawn; and that as none of the remaining bids proved acceptable, they were withdrawn. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Road was held last evening. Mr. NICHOLAS DEAN resigned his position as President, and a Director of the Company. Mr. W. C. WETMORE was elected President *ad interim*. Mr. JOHN H. DYKERS, a former President of the Company, of the firm of DYKERS & ALSTYNE, is put forward by his friends as a prominent candidate for the office, though he declines a nomination, at present. Mr. DYKERS' management of the road while President thereof gave satisfaction to the stockholders. His ability as a railroad manager stands undoubtedly high.

Owing to the imperfect notice given, there was but a small number in attendance at the meeting of the Association of Railroad Officers last evening at the Astor House, and without doing any business it was agreed to adjourn subsequent to the call of the President and the Vice President.

It is stated that nearly all the holders of the Dauphin & Susquehanna Coal Company's (Red) Bonds have signed the agreement to exchange them for preferred Stock; and that it is highly desirable that those holders who have not yet signed the agreement should do so without delay, and thus aid in resuscitating the Company.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company for the year 1855: Robert F. Stockton, John R. Thompson, John C. Stevens, John P. Phelps, James Nelson, James Potter, James Parker, Moses Taylor, Richard Stockton.

The New-Jersey State Treasurer, it is expected, will soon redeem the notes of the Merchants' Bank at Bridgeton, at par, and the Wheat Growers' Bank at 97 cents on the dollar.

A meeting of the friends of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Central Railroad was held at Belair, Md., on the 9th inst., to take measures to raise subscriptions to its stock in Hartford County, to the amount of $100,000. Dr. TAYLOR, the President of the Road, informed the meeting that thirty-six miles within Pennsylvania were under contract and being constructed, and that in twelve months from this time the cars would be running upon it from the Susquehanna River to Philadelphia, a distance of sixty miles.

We have been told that part of the Detroit and Milwaukie Railway, between Grand Rapids and Ada, is now under contract, and will be completed by the 1st of January, 1856. The engineers will commence operations almost immediately.

The first meeting of the creditors of Messrs. WILLIS & CO., Bankers of Boston, was held on Tuesday. Messrs. S. W. BATES and A. G. FARWELL were chosen assignees of the firm. The liabilities, it is ascertained, will exceed a million of dollars, while their assets comprise nearly one-third of the New-York Central Railroad, a very large interest in the Manchester and Lawrence, and Providence and Worcester Railroads; also a large amount in different manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, of the value of which no reliable estimate can be made.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 16.

COTTON unchanged and firm. Sales 3,000 bales. SUGAR, 5¼c.@5¾c. MOLASSES, 26½c. Yellow CORN is needed at 108c.@109c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$4,000 City 6s, 92; $[illegible] Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95; $[illegible] Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $[illegible] do. '82, 88; $[illegible] Schuylkill Nav. Boat Loan, 80; 1 Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 135; 200 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 8; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 100 Reading Railroad, 43½; 25 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 59½; 200 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 52; 16 Minehill Railroad, 73; 14 Bank of Pennsylvania, 120; 3 Girard Bank, 12½; 100 Union Canal Preferred, 11; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 240 Lehigh Scrip, 30; 60 do., 40½. *Between Boards*—200 Reading Railroad, 43½; 60 Minehill Railroad, 73.

Second Board—$[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 85½; $4,000 Chesapeake and Del. C. 6s, '87, 88; $400 City 6s, S. & Erie, 82; $[illegible] Lehigh 6s, '70, 90; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 60; 10 Lehigh Scrip, 30½; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8; 8 Minehill Railroad, 73; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 15 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 60½; 18 Bank of Pennsylvania, 120; 41 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 20 Commercial Bank, 50½; 10 Philadelphia Bank, 132½; 15 Beaver Meadow, 59½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118½; Philadelphia 6s, 92@92½; Pennsylvania 5s, 85@85½; Reading Railroad, 43½@43½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 91@92; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½@43½; Morris Canal, 13½@13½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70@[illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20½@20½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2@2½; Union Canal, 3@[illegible]; New-Creek, 2@2½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—P. Copland, H. W. Waverly, Ed. Brinley, U. S. N., and lady, Miss Brinley, Mrs. W. Thayer, Mrs. Joseph Mayo and daughter, Abel U. Mayo, John Miller, Miss E. Philips, G. Simmons and lady, G. Wheatly, H. M. Shaw, D. N. Baxter, J. H. Raymond, A. C. Gillam, George Wilson, B. W. Wilson, P. Metzker, D. Callighan, T. B. Smith, W. Bernard, J. L. Dearborn and lady, B. Gurney, lady and child, E Pierce, Mrs Ketchum, J. P. Carter, Mrs. Mary Scott and daughter, Miss M. A. Jones, Mrs. G. W. Perkins, C. L. Stanhope and lady, C. W. Holbrook and lady—and 26 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4 41 | Sun sets......7 12 | Moon sets......10 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....7 51 | Gov. Island..8 36 | Hell Gate......10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Cleared.

Ships Camden, Gadd, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Fanny, (Belg.,) Horner, Havana, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Col. Ledyard, Beckwith, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard.

Brigs Clinton, Thompson, Charleston, Thos. Wardle; E. A. Reed, Reed, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. A. Mason, Smith, Charleston, Doliner & Potter; Lane, Harlow, Port-au-Prince, B. F. Metcalf; Empire, (Br.,) Davidson, St. John, N. B., D. R. DeWolf; M. C. Ames, Lunt, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Betsy Bridge, (Br.,) Halifax, Hamilton & Co; Fanny Fern, Briggs, Providence, C. H. Pierson; R. H. Vermilyea, Miller, Havana, H. F. Pearsall.

Sloops Sarah, Thrasher, Taunton, master; Painter, Fowler, Providence, master.

Barges Alice, ——, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson; Marina, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Propeller, Ann Eliza, ——, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Golden West, (of Boston,) Curwen, Manila [illegible] ds., with hemp, sugar, &c., to J. O. Barker & Co. Was got off Flynn's Knoll last night at 8½ o'clock, without receiving any damage. She went on yesterday afternoon, while in tow of a steamtug.

Ship Cultivator, Austin, Liverpool April 12, with mdse. and 437 to Williams & Guion. Has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks, and had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Ship Westminster, Sladden, New-Orleans April 25, with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. Sld. in co. with ship Mortimer, for Havre, and bark Ellen C Parsons, for Boston.

Bark Caroline, Sherwood, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Favorite, Van Buren, Bathurst River, (Gambia, W. A.,) April 17, with hides and pea nuts to J. A. Machado—vessel to M. M. Freeman & Co.; the bark E. W. Porter, Stevens, sld. fm. Bathurst 3 ds. previous; the brig Monte Cristo, Northup, for Porto Praya and Boston, sld. 2 ds. previous.

Brig Wizard, (of Boston,) Hawson, Rio Janeiro March 28, with coffee to Pickersgill & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Abby Eliza, (of New-Bedford,) Phinney, Rio Janeiro March 28, with coffee to Sifkins & Irwandes.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, Nickerson, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Portsmouth, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. E. L. Lewis, Berry, Portland, Me., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to H. H. Harrick.

Schr. Catharine Johnson, Conover, Charleston, with cotton to J. H. Johnson.

Schr. American, Vanderbilt, Charleston, with cotton to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. W. L. Cogswell, Ellwood, Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Mary Wise, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Cardenas 9th inst., with molasses to Pursons & Co.

Schr. Thomas Knox, Hall, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond, flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Francis Crocker, Cobb, Bahamas 6 ds., with coal.

Spoken, &c.

May 11, lat. 39 40, lon. 64 15, exchanged signals with ship Union.

May 12, lat. 39 30, lon. 67, exchanged signals with an Am. bark showing a red signal, with a white letter F in it.

May 14, lat. 39 30, lon. 68, Br. schr. Telegraph, fm. Inagua for Halifax, 20 ds. out.

May 5, lat. 32 16, lon. 63 15, ship Coward, of New-York, fm. Liverpool for New-Orleans.

May 6, off Tortugas, exchanged signals, with a 3-masted schr., bound E., showing Lane & West's private signal.

May 8, lat. 32 24, lon. 55 55, ship Knickerbocker, Peabody, fm. New-Orleans for Havre.

May 7, off Carrysfort Lightship, ship New-Orleans, Rich, fm. New-Orleans for Havre.

May 10, lat. 35 40, lon. 69 04, brig Isabel Beurmann, of Newcastle, Me., hence for Sagua la Grande.

April 11, lat. 20 30 S., lon. 33 40, signalized ship Port, fm. Rio Janeiro for Boston.

April 10, lat. 5 23 S., lon. 34, passed a clipper ship with Forbes' rig, sig. 8.

May 4, lat. 30 40, lon. 48 30, was seen English bark Nautilus, of Lenoin, sig. N B.

May 16, lat. 36 16, lon. 67 42, brig Nancy Ann, of Wells, for Barbadoes.

Sailed.

Steamship Granada, Griffin, New-Orleans and Havana; ships Highflyer, Waterman, San Francisco; E. G. Bursey, New-Orleans; Fidelia, Macgill, Liverpool; Bavaria, Bailey, Havre; barks Wetland, (Brem.,) Honcke, Bremen; Gem, ——; brig Hope, Biddle, Cienfuegos, and others.

Below.

Brigs Lady Chapman, (Br.,) fm. Bermuda; and Nicanor, of Yarmouth, fm. Porto Rico.

WIND—During the day, S.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 16—Arr., ship Sarah Parkman and Wellington, New-York; Lancaster, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

Capt. Hawson, of brig Wizard, arr. at this port fm. Rio Janeiro, reports: Coming out the Harbor, saw whaling ship Maria, of New-Bedford, Perry, going in; had sld. fm. Rio previous, and put back leaky, with the pumps worn out; had discovered the leak in the fore peak, about the bowsbecks, and succeeded in stopping part of it; would get a new pump and proceed.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, March 28, ship Marathon, of Baltimore, fm. Newport, Wales; also, bark Tedesco, Peterson, 60 ds. fm. Boston, for Buenos Ayres, anchored outside Chesmanns for Straits.